SURVEY Midmonthly

SEPTEMBER 1942

SEP 15 1942

RISE OF THE WAR CHESTS

300 STRONG SINCE PEARL HARBOR
Allen T. Burns

HOW WAR RELIEF GETS THROUGH
Carlton K. Matson

EXISTING AGENCIES TOOL UP
Bradley Buell

THE VOLUNTEER FLOOD
John B. Dillencourt

PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM

A Special Number

IN COLLABORATION WITH COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS

THIRTY CENTS A COPY

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SHARE THIS MESSAGE WITH YOUR FRIENDS

The special number of Survey Midmonthly which you hold in your hand is the work of the editors of The Survey in collaboration with the national staff of Community Chests and Councils, Inc. It is the contribution of Survey Associates, publishers of Survey Midmonthly, to the country-wide muster of the social conscience of America.

A year ago, this same group presented the picture of the Chest movement as it faced the long run responsibilities and urgent demands of the period of strain just prior to our entry into war.

Now, a year later, we portray an amazing new chapter in American community development.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

For just as the Community Chest was born of the experiences of social agencies in the first World War, so, out of present war conditions, we see the spread of the War Chest; the centralization of community planning through the collaboration of the Council of Social Agencies with local Defense Councils; a nation-wide union chest agreement; the first national budget of war relief appeals; and the voluntary participation of millions of men and women in the expanded programs.

Ours was the task of turning the spotlight on American communities to show how these things are coming about.

In the first instance, *The Rise of the War Chests* was planned for you, our readers. But to accomplish our full purpose it should reach beyond our own informed group—reach more doctors, lawyers, merchants, teachers, labor leaders, public officials, leaders in women's clubs, leaders in business. Or to describe them in their capacity as participants in welfare activities — more board members of social agencies, volunteers, members of Defense Councils, contributors to Chest funds and war relief agencies, planners of city-wide Councils—the very people whose convinced interest will prove a community asset.

WILL YOU HELP US REACH THEM?

Send us $1 and four names and addresses and we will mail a copy of this issue to each of them. More at the same price, if the spirit moves you.

Send us $1 for five consecutive issues of Survey Midmonthly, to be sent to someone of your choice, beginning with this September special. More of these $1 subscriptions, too, at the same price.

Mail the convenient order form enclosed in the issue, with payment to

Survey Associates, Inc.
112 E. 19 Street, New York City

This Number Will Promote Understanding of the Chest and Council Movement

MAIL THE ORDER FORM TODAY

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY for September 1942. Vol. LXXVIII, No. 9. Published monthly and copyrighted 1942 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc. Publication Office, 34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Editorial and business office, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y. Price this issue 30 cents; $3 a year; foreign postage 50 cents extra; Canadian 75 cents. Entered as second class matter, June 22, 1940, at the post office at East Stroudsburg, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized Dec. 1, 1921. Printed in U.S.A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

SEP 15 1942

SURVEY ASSOCIATES INC.

Publication Office
34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
Editorial and Business Office
112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY—Monthly—$3 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3 a year
SUBSCRIPTION TO BOTH—$5 a year

JULIAN W. MACK, *chairman of the Board;* RICHARD B. SCANDRETT, JR., *president;* JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, *vice presidents;* ANN REED BRENNER, *secretary.*

PAUL KELLOGG, *editor.*

BEULAH AMIDON, ANN REED BRENNER, KATHRYN CLOSE, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, FLORENCE LOEB KELLOGG, LOULA D. LASKER, VICTOR WEYBRIGHT, LEON WHIPPLE, *associate editors;* HELEN CHAMBERLAIN, *assistant editor.*

EDWARD T. DEVINE, GERTRUDE SPRINGER, MARY ROSS, JOANNA C. COLCORD, RUSSELL H. KURTZ, HELEN CODY BAKER, JOSEPHINE STRODE, *contributing editors.*

WALTER F. GRUENINGER, *business manager;* MOLLIE CONDON, *circulation manager;* MARY R. ANDERSON, *advertising manager.*

SEPTEMBER 1942 CONTENTS VOL. LXXVIII No. 9

Rise of the War Chests

300 Strong Since Pearl Harbor ..... ALLEN T. BURNS 227

How War Relief Gets Through ..... CARLTON K. MATSON 231

War Relief Posters 234

The Volunteer Flood ..... JOHN B. DILLENCOURT 237

Existing Agencies Tool Up ..... BRADLEY BUELL 239

Here in Washington ..... RILLA SCHROEDER 243

The Common Welfare 244

1880—*Graham Romeyn Taylor*—1942 245

The Social Front 246

War and Welfare • Public Aid • Concerning Children • Professional • The Public's Health • People and Things

Readers Write 252

Book Reviews 253

So They Say

• Education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.—LORD BROUGHAM.

• The secret of happiness is freedom; and the secret of freedom is a brave heart. — PERICLES, *Athenian statesman, Fifth Century B.C.*

• The psychiatrist is the embodiment of applied science, attempting to deal with the ravages of the mistakes of science. What he finds is that more science is not enough.—WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING *in "Fortune."*

• Libraries must always refrain from telling people what to think; they cannot avoid the responsibility of helping them to decide what to think about.—*From "A Statement of Policy" by the American Library Association, Chicago.*

• To tell people they can do as they please, to give them in democracy free speech, free press, free assembly, is not the solution of the problem. That is the problem. No other way of life so much as democracy calls for intelligence, character and moral responsibility inside the citizen.—REV. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D.D., *pastor of the Riverside Church, New York City.*

• Woman is more important than anything she knows.—AURELIA H. REINHARDT, *president of Mills College.*

• The adjustment of family groups in the change back to peace will be the rock on which we stand or fall.—NOEL HALL, *British Minister in Washington.*

• Each of us knows that the path to a better world lies through personal sacrifice and personal self-discipline. . . . In peace, no less than in war, we must live one for all and all for one.—FRANCES PERKINS, *Secretary of Labor.*

• It has often been pointed out that the British, like the Romans, are essentially a ritualistic people. Possibly for the first time in my life I felt that this ritual had its uses, when I stood under the scaffolding of the patched-up building . . . and saw the Mace and the Speaker go by. The doffed hats, the silence, the awesome wigs, the set faces, the knee breeches and the antiquarian language; of course they are a bar to progress, but it had never occurred to me before that they are also a bar to retrogression.—JOHN DOS PASSOS, *in Harper's.*

• Not in days of prosperity and ease, but in days of toil and danger, do we learn to be neighbors. — PAUL V. MCNUTT, *Federal Security Administrator.*

• The strength of a democracy depends not on *what* people think, but on *how* they think.—J. ANTON DE HAAS *at a dinner of the League for Fair Play.*

• The war will advance by several decades the trends away from laissez faire and toward economic planning under government supervision.—STUART CHASE *in "The Road We Are Travelling."*

• Without the essential element of force, law and order are empty words. . . . The world must be relieved of the crushing burden of armaments not through the abandonment of the use of force but through pooling and organization of the armaments of peace-loving people.—DR. HU SHIH, *former Chinese Ambassador.*

• It is society and not the mood of the individual that should ensure equity in the sharing of the goods of this world. . . . What a paradox—that men who possessed wealth should claim the right, over and above their possessions, to the gratitude of those who were without possessions.—ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPERY *in "Flight to Arras."*

PUBLIC LIBRARY
READING ROOM

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Courtesy of Community Chests and Councils, Inc.

POSTER for the coming Community and War Chest Campaigns

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

SEPTEMBER 1942

VOL. LXXVIII NO. 9

RISE OF THE WAR CHESTS

300 Strong Since Pearl Harbor

By ALLEN T. BURNS

Executive Vice President, Community Chests and Councils, Inc., Director, National Budget Committee for War Relief Appeals

WHAT War Bonds are to the armament program, the new War Chests are to the voluntary services which help "keep the home front strong" or reach through to dire human needs among our Allies. Moreover, they have a native American lineage as channels for the national purpose. Descended from the War Chests of World War I, through our modern Community Chests, this rising generation promises to outrange their forbears.

They have now set an unprecedented task for themselves this coming year—a goal of more than $175,000,000 for the Community Chest and War Chest cities of the country to meet local requirements and foreign relief appeals.

After the declaration of war in April 1917, nearly a year passed before the first War Chest came into being. In contrast, the first 1942-model came on the heels of Pearl Harbor. Today, nine months later, nearly 300 are in operation —with dozens more being organized or in prospect.

With expanding claims on our domestic services, why this rapid conversion of established Community Chests into War Chests? With admitted inadequacy of the best that voluntary giving can do for our Allies, why the popularity of war relief appeals in virtually every city and hamlet in the United States?

The first answer to both these questions lies in the will-to-victory of the eleven million average Americans who, in peacetime, give to Community Chest drives. The second and almost equally potent answer is that over 600 American communities have a well-established habit of giving and planning through self-directed, unified mechanisms. They are not only accustomed to responding to social needs through Chests and Councils but are convinced of their general efficiency and basic equity. With heart moving appeals from overseas playing upon American givers, and mounting demands on services at home, what more natural than for these communities to apply their tried methods of organized giving? For them to resort to the war-chest pattern is a sort of community version of what the psychologists call a "conditioned reflex."

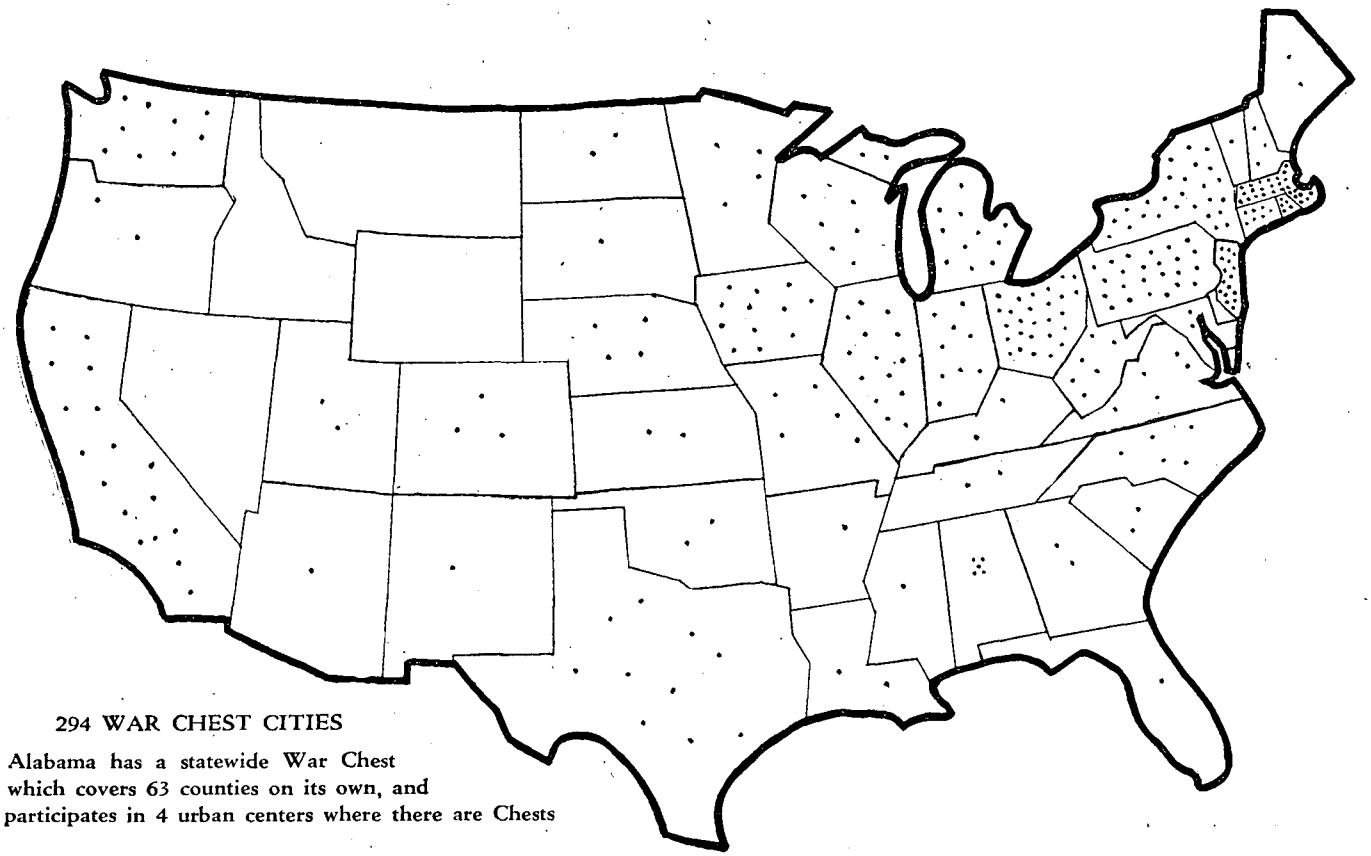
Another characteristic reflex of this sort is the traditional American response to suffering anywhere in the world; especially when pleas for help reach us from our Allies in arms. More than that, we know that over and above relief from pain and hunger is the tonic to the spirit which comes from knowing that there are fellow human beings with the means, the strength, and the will to help. The fighting spirit of John Hemphill in London's East End stiffens when he knows that the Mary Browns of Oshkosh care how things go with him. Leaders of war relief societies testify that no small part of the value in their work can be traced to this bucking-up process, to this renewal of courage and revival of hope that springs from such concrete expressions of fellowship and human concern.

The Early Demonstrations of 1942

THAT, IN ITS SIMPLEST TERMS, IS WHY AMERICAN COMmunities will continue to give to war relief appeals; why Community Chests will increasingly transform themselves into War Chests, despite the doubters who, like the troubled disciples of the New Testament with their few loaves and fishes to feed a hungry multitude, ask "What are these among so many?"

The War Chests of World War II have already proved both their money-raising efficiency and their unusual ability to attract outstanding leadership. The trend manifested itself in such merged appeals as Seattle's last fall. Cities which held campaigns in the winter and spring of 1942 for combined war and all-time service needs raised, on an average, nearly a third more than in the same communities

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



294 WAR CHEST CITIES

Alabama has a statewide War Chest which covers 63 counties on its own, and participates in 4 urban centers where there are Chests

twelve months before. Community and War Chests as a whole, during the last campaign year (September 1941-August 1942) raised more than $100,000,000. They averaged 5 percent more than the previous year for all purposes. Eleven War Chests which hold spring campaigns (admittedly a stronger than average group) raised 87 percent more money in 1942 than they had raised for home services in 1941. Last January and February Greater Boston's United War Fund mustered $650,000 more for normal services than the year before—outside of $2,000,000 for war relief appeals.

A sort of reverse English has thus been at work in the evolution of the Chests—from "war" to "community"—and back to "war" again—at least for the duration. The chief motivation back of their original establishment a quarter century ago was an intolerable multiplication of appeals for all kinds of wartime causes. Slowly, out of sheer necessity, the economies and strengths of unified fund-raising became evident. Today, most communities know that lesson thoroughly. A new confusion of wartime appeals has found them so habituated to federated giving that the natural reaction has been to demand still greater federation—to include, alongside normal peacetime social services, both home front and war appeals.

This time America's entrance into the war came in December when the major fall campaign season was over. It took only a few striking demonstrations in the early months of 1942 to clinch War Chest popularity for the approaching season.

This is not to say that the War Chests have not met with opposition or misunderstanding. Said the president of a large war relief appeal: "I understand a War Chest is a Community Chest device to keep war appeals from getting their fair 'cut' in a Chest community. What, really, is it?" Now this critic was surprised to learn that a War Chest has a strategic committee on the allocation of the funds raised in a campaign; and that this committee is by no means identical with the budget committee of the existing Community Chest. On the contrary, it passes on the Chest's requests for funds in the same way that it passes on the war appeals. The Chest budget committee continues to function in its usual area as to allocations to local agencies. The governing board of the War Chest takes full over-all action on all recommendations.

The New Muster of Leadership

Moreover, the War Chest is even more widely representative of the whole community than are many Community Chests. In some cities, it is rated as a department of the local civilian defense council; in most others it has defense council sanction. The local Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies and their responsible leaders make up only one strand in this skein which includes representatives of labor, the churches, the Chamber of Commerce, the city government, the women's clubs, defense councils. The procedure in organizing the War Chest is to elect a board that is generally representative of all these elements and to appoint a smaller executive committee.

Chest leadership on the whole has recognized it as a patriotic duty to extend its well-proved money-raising techniques to the new appeals, foreign and domestic, which result from the war. More often than not, the staff of the local Community Chest with its special experience in campaign techniques becomes the executive organization for the War Chest campaign—with the necessary amplification.

In Cincinnati's 1942 War Chest drive, every campaign division was headed by a leader who had formerly been either a general campaign chairman or Chest president. Such leadership summoned all younger civic workers to head the subdivisions and teams. By another year these newer leaders, having won their spurs, will be moved into jobs formerly held by "Chest alumni."

Throughout the life of the Community Chest and Council movement, a high quality of citizen leadership has been

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a major—if not *the* major—source of strength. But the leadership which could be rallied by these organizations in peacetime is overshadowed by the response which the War Chest elicits. The demands on them from all sides have long taught men and women in positions of civic responsibility that strength lies in united effort. In addition, the inclusion of foreign relief appeals brings to the Chests new and influential citizens interested in specific causes. Similarly, this past season, those Chests which included the United Service Organizations found themselves reinforced by personalities drawn in by the cooperation of the government, especially from the army and navy. In Boston's pioneering United War Fund campaign, the teamwork of descendants of the original Bay State colonists with the progeny of the city's later vigorous Irish immigration was so marked as to be noted by *Fortune* (May 1942) in an article entitled "The Cabots Speak to the People."

Union-Chest Cooperation

BUT OF ALL THE NEW ELEMENTS BROUGHT INTO CHEST leadership by the emergence of the War Chest, the most outstanding is labor. And of all the current results of War Chest organization, the most important may well be a recent three-way agreement between representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor, and Community Chests and Councils, Inc. Through this national agreement, the way has been paved for full-fledged cooperation between labor unions and War Chests in cities where funds for all-time local services and war relief purposes are raised through one united fund.

To go back a bit, national committees had been set up by the CIO and AFL to campaign for war relief funds among their own members. The plans included regional staffs to work on local arrangements. As originally planned, their sole concern was with aid to war relief funds; but their programs were bound to take them into the network of cities where the War Chests were linking community and war needs in unified campaigns. However, after a series of conferences on ways and means, the knot was cut. The participants represented the United National Relief Committee of the AFL, the National CIO Committee for American and Allied War Relief, and the Community Chests and Councils, Inc. David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the United Steel Workers of America, served as chairman of the general meeting at which union-chest agreements were worked out. Irving Abramson is chairman of the CIO committee, and Monroe Sweetland, national director. The chairman of the AFL committee is Matthew Woll with Abraham Bluestein as secretary.

Methods are provided for full campaign cooperation in the War Chest cities, these to be based on satisfactory local agreements. The agreement recommends union representation on Chest governing boards and on general campaign and allocation committees. It also recommends full consultation between labor, management, and the Chest in planning methods of solicitation of union members and collections from them.

Altogether, labor's share in the coming War Chest campaigns will be a large one. Through the cooperation of the AFL and CIO committees, the War Chests will be able to tap added publicity possibilities in the labor press. The CIO's hour's-pay-a-month program for war relief will bring to the War Chests a larger and more regular contribution from labor than has yet been secured. The labor committees also will participate in determining the allocation of funds, putting these judgments on an increasingly democratic basis.

National pledges by great corporations have often made the headlines. Labor now also insists upon separate recognition of its gifts. It knows the public relations values which may be useful by-products of this kind of war service. Giving the unions proper credit for their gifts will be a familiar form of cooperation, well understood by Community Chests.

Bringing Order Into War Relief Appeals

BUDGETING IS FUNDAMENTAL TO FEDERATED FINANCING of any sort. So accustomed are Chest workers to this that their inevitable preliminary query about War Chests is always: "Well, how do we budget them?"

To Community Chests, budgeting is not a restrictive but a productive procedure. Their first heydey of growth fell in the Coolidge epoch when the whole country was budget-minded. Their own experience in the years since has shown them that a genuine, detailed operating budget is vital to continuous and smooth operations in a community.

Small wonder, then, that Chest leaders lost no time in demanding that the war appeals reaching an American community should be subjected to the same kind of careful scrutiny and apportionment that is accorded local agency requests when these are submitted to a Chest budget committee. Their urgency was underlined, after the surprising successes of the first War Chests, when foreign relief appeals tended to step up their local quotas—some as much as 50 to 100 percent. Soon, however, the foreign appeals in turn grew anxious over such arbitrary attempts to increase goals, and over the resulting competition for funds.

Since the basic relationships among foreign relief agencies are national rather than local, the Chests now turned to their national organization for help in setting up some form of national war relief budgeting.

Action toward this end began at the 1942 annual meeting of Community Chests and Councils, Inc. This was given impetus by an address by Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of British War Relief Society, who was the first leader among foreign relief agencies to lend his influence toward bringing about some sort of order and reasoned relationship between the many appeals. Following Mr. Aldrich's address, resolutions were passed endorsing his position and authorizing the appointment of an initiating committee with Harry C. Knight of New Haven, Conn., as chairman.

Representatives of leading war appeals were drawn into

First National Budget of War Relief Appeals

British War Relief Society	$ 7,000,000
United China Relief	7,000,000
Queen Wilhelmina Fund	500,000
Greek War Relief, for six months only	6,000,000
Polish American Council	2,000,000
Russian War Relief	5,500,000
American Socie1 Hygiene Association, for work in "defense communities"	330,000
War Prisoners Aid Committee of the YMCA	1,479,000
National Board of the YWCA for overseas purposes	350,000
United Service Organizations	32,000,000
Unallocated Reserve	13,500,000
	$75,659,000

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

consultation and the result was the present National Budget Committee for War Relief Appeals. Its membership includes six representatives of the general public, six from appeal agencies, six representatives of Chests, and others representing organizations with special interest in the problem, including the AFL, CIO, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The plan provided that an executive committee should pass upon hearings on the various appeals; that reports from these hearings should be presented to the full committee, which finally should recommend a total goal. Agreements were secured from the war relief appeals concerned and Gerard Swope, former president of the Community Mobilization for Human Needs, was chosen chairman.

With the National Information Bureau serving as special adviser to the executive committee, two strenuous weeks of hearings were held in early August. Representatives of one major appeal for each country presented its case and were questioned freely. Tentative recommendations of a national allotment were worked out in joint conference with each of the eleven groups heard. In addition, a large unallocated reserve was recommended for smaller appeals to be heard in the early fall. The full committee, guided by the hearings, formulated the first national budget of war relief appeals.

As a logical extension of the plan, a formula has been worked out on the basis of available standard statistics to enable communities to estimate their own quota responsibilities toward the various war appeals. A special committee of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., responsible for this part of the job, has established state quotas, but recommended that specific local amounts be worked out in conference among the Chests in a given state. Though no absolute and foolproof formula has yet been evolved, the CC and C committee has provided enough suggestions to guide autonomous local decisions of quotas, city-by-city.

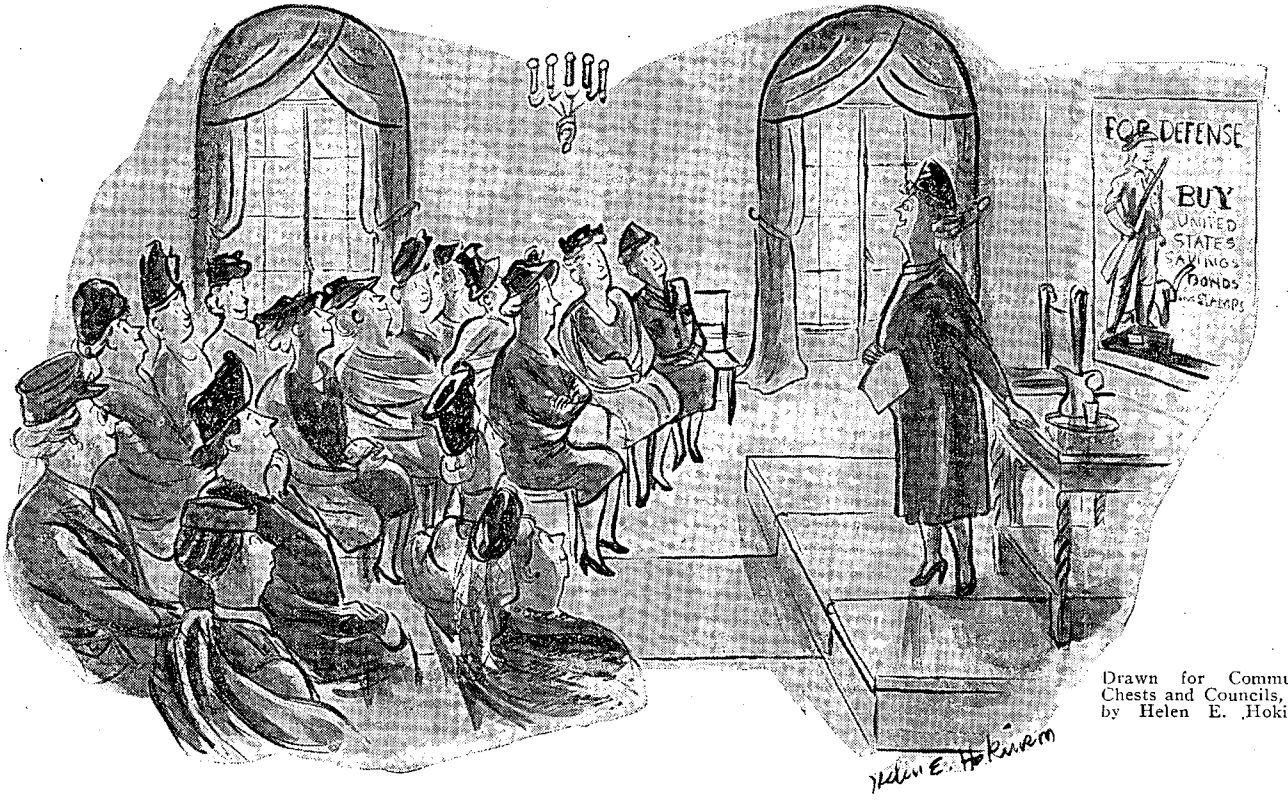
Enter the War Relief Control Board

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN THE EFFECTIVENESS of the National Budget Committee for War Appeals lies in its cooperation with the newly reorganized War Relief Control Board, established by executive order of President Roosevelt, of which Joseph E. Davies has been appointed chairman. This Control Board grew out of the President's earlier Committee on War Relief Agencies which, in a report of July 27, 1942, declared itself without sufficient authority to prevent excessive duplication of appeals or prevent the wasteful use of available leadership for war relief, welfare and government war bond campaigns. The new board has been given broad powers to regulate all kinds of foreign or domestic appeals designed to meet war-created need—with exception of the Red Cross and certain established religious organizations. It is authorized to register, license or re-license war relief agencies, coordinate the timing and amounts of fund-raising campaigns, and establish standards in methods of solicitation.

One of the early actions taken by the board was to comment on the work of the National Budget Committee for War Appeals as constituting: "a useful and constructive development in the public interest . . . and should help greatly in eliminating confusion and in contributing to a more informed basis for American giving."

So it is that, after months of confusion, many false starts, countless words, and an unestimated total of conference hours, the 600 Chest communities throughout the country today know where they stand in regard to foreign relief appeals. They have a workable method of handling the problem, ready to their hands if they so choose.

And government by the people has an effective control capable of shutting out waste, duplication, and loss of the people's time and money — two essential war materials which, once lost, cannot be rescued by the best organized salvage campaign.



Drawn for Community Chests and Councils, Inc. by Helen E. Hokinson

The Community War Chest has asked us to divulge our money-raising secret

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How War Relief Gets Through

By CARLTON K. MATSON

THE average Mr. and Mrs. John Citizen of these United States find it hard to realize how there can be any successful international traffic in mercy in a world so completely at war. They are apt to wonder what becomes of all the war relief money and supplies which are collected. "Does it get there, how can it get there?" are natural questions in a world completely cleft by blockades and battlelines.

That there is a traffic in mercy, that relief does penetrate blockades and battlelines, that it does reach the desperately needy over closed borders and the embattled seas, is a modern drama worth the telling. And it answers the natural questions which come up when the various appeals are made through War Chests and independent agencies.

For purposes of this narrative, those activities have been selected which so far have been passed upon by the National Budget Committee for War Appeals of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., and have been certified to Community and War Chests over the country. In September the committee will review additional appeals and make additional recommendations. All the valid war relief appeals are not included. The important program of the Quaker organization, the American Friends Service Committee, does its financing independently. So does the American Red Cross, with its far-flung activities at home and abroad.

Among war relief needs, it is impossible to establish any order of importance. You can lay your money on ten thousand spots on this whirling globe at which human beings are hungry, dying, or fleeing from persecution. Who can even guess what appeal outranks any other? Therefore, it is no attempt to evaluate need which gives China first place in this series.

United China Relief

PERHAPS THE HUMANE CURIOSITY OF the free world is more closely focused upon how relief gets to China than to any other spot, because the Chinese people have fought so long and now are so completely encircled. United China Relief, the organization formed early in 1941 to coordinate eight different agencies in this country, estimates that there are 50,000,000 refugees and 2,000,000 war orphans within China today.

To meet their great need, probably many of us play with a dream of spacious cargo flying ships rising up over the Himalayas or above the southwestern Pacific with tonnages of medicines or food and clothing for the beleaguered Chinese. But we shall have to face the vital fact that, except for perhaps crucial medicines tucked in the pockets of fighting flyers embarking on the route across Africa and over India, no material relief, not even medical supplies, is going into China today. Money cabled and wirelessed meets the only great need of China which can be filled, and that need is a very vital one indeed. Pearl Harbor choked an extended material relief movement to China, and it was further cut off to the merest trickle when the link of the Burma road was finally destroyed.

More than $250,000 worth of American Red Cross medical supplies are warehoused at Assam just within the Indian border, awaiting the end of the rainy season in October — or what? Will the tide of war allow them to be saved to go in, or will the Japs come through to get them? There are large supplies at Karachi, a little further away.

If you ask the Red Cross if they can send anything to China today, they will tell you "No!" and they will not offer any hope about when. They will tell you that no airplanes can be spared to carry supplies up through the Himalaya passes. What goes in is what you can guess, airplanes and battle supplies.

But what about the $7,000,000 United China Relief is raising? Where does it go, and what does it do?

On the first leg of its journey, it goes to the Bank of China in New York, from where it is cabled and wirelessed to Chungking. When it gets there, it implements a vast manpower and physical machinery without which relief in China would collapse.

Things can be bought in China, but they have to be bought often under quick and distressed circumstances and at high prices. Surprisingly, there are even considerable medical supplies at hand for the present. There is a large cache of essential quinine, for instance. But under the almost universal emergency circumstances, inflation affects almost every spot in spite of efforts of the central government to check it. And Chinese dollars must be at hand, ready to be used swiftly. It is here that United China Relief money comes in.

Universities must be moved, hospitals "dug in" in new spots, technical and administrative workers have to be given the means of getting things done quickly and under all circumstances, meager credits of agencies have to be supplemented to meet emergency high prices. Here are the percentages to which the funds of the United China Relief program are directed:

Medical and Public Health	35
Child Welfare	15
Education	20
Economic Reconstruction	10
Social Rehabilitation	10
Disaster Relief	10

Russian War Relief

YOU CAN TAKE YOUR PENCIL AND trace how Russian war relief gets to Russia along the route of your guess, but that it arrives, and has been arriving, there is no doubt. Russian War Relief headquarters report not a shipment lost to their knowledge. That seems amazing, but it's a statement we like to accept.

No money is sent, all the shipping is "in kind." Materials range from medicines and all kinds of surgical supplies, sterilizing equipment for hospitals, to garden seed and bulbs for planting wherever the "scorched earth" can be reoccupied. The shipping is in Russian bottoms, no charge. Russian War Relief here in America reports to Amtorg what it has available. Amtorg directs the shipping and makes the shipping arrangements.

Russian War Relief has no official representative in Russia, but is invited to have one, and may have soon. At

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

present its shipments are delivered into the hands of "Voks," an agency also used by the American Red Cross, which transfers supplies for distribution to the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Those who worry about whether there is "duplication" in Russian war relief, if there can be any such worries left in the face of the vast progression of devastation overtaking Russia, should bear in mind that Soviet authorities have declared that they can use $18,000,000 worth of medical supplies. No authority appears to question this.

Into this vast abyss of human need, the American Red Cross has poured medical and other supplies worth around $4,000,000, largely bought with government lend-lease funds; Russian War Relief has contributed about $1,195,000 up to August 1, and other agencies in lesser amounts. Persons squeamish about aiding or abetting communism need have no fear that material supplies are going to be diverted for any propaganda or political purposes. There are no known political serums even if the Russians had time to use them.

The story of American relief to Russia is a short one. Russian War Relief, Inc., was formed in September 1941, after an American commission had gone to Russia and had witnessed the vast need. It has already served the humane and diplomatic purpose of putting the Russian nameplate on American aid to a valiant ally.

British War Relief Society

THE POINT TO WHICH THIS INQUIRY about the British War Relief Society is directed is the one which naturally comes to the minds of all Americans who read daily about the heavy shipping losses and the tragic problem they pose to transatlantic water-borne commerce.

The true story of British War Relief shipments since the Society started in December of 1939 until the end of May 1942, is an amazing one. Of all the vast commerce in relief in kind, more than $11,000,000 worth of goods shipped by British War Relief, the losses have been less than 3 percent!

Perhaps the explanation of this low loss ratio is found in a recent release in the official British Information Services bulletin: "Out of the thousands of ships convoyed by the British Navy less than one in 200 has been lost." Anyhow, the 3 percent is a fact. The American Red Cross supports the British War Relief figure.

The transfer of cash to Britain is relatively simple, not merely because of direct and fairly short ocean routes, but because money can be so readily cabled and because the machinery for handling it and buying things with it has never been demoralized by the Nazis. Approximately one third of the total cash contributions to British War Relief, which have come to $15,000,000, have been disbursed through credit by cable to London. The cost of cabling has been donated.

The "in kind" business, clothing and special supplies, has varied with the need and the circumstances. For instance, the shipping situation stopped the sending of mobile kitchens in the late spring and early winter of 1941, and British War Relief Society started buying over there. No goods are shipped except on the basis of specific lists of needs furnished New York by the American Gifts Committee of which Sir Ronald Lindsay, former ambassador to America, is chairman. Transport in British bottoms is donated. Shipments are covered by both marine and war risk insurance.

Greek War Relief

THREE SWEDISH SHIPS HAVE SAILED this summer from Canadian ports under diplomatic safe conduct of both Axis and United Nations, carrying 15,000 tons of grain to starving Greece. And when you use "starving" with regard to Greece, you are using a word which is too small.

"This is a nation which is being exterminated," says Dr. Homer W. Davis, executive head of Greek War Relief in this country. He has special reason for knowing, because it was only July 9, 1941 that he left Greece, where he had been head of Athens College.

This heroic little country, which fought so valiantly against hopeless odds, was a very poor country in good times, importing approximately half its food stuffs. Now its transportation is gone, its scanty crops wiped out, its few industries paralyzed, its supplies looted. The dead are piling up in the streets.

But ships can get in, and some have got in throughout the last year. They have transported supplies that were a drop in the bucket. The 6,000 ton "Kurtulus" made five mercy trips from Turkey, beginning October 1941. On the sixth she foundered, and the soup kitchens in the stricken Athens-Piraeus sector closed for three weeks!

The "Dumplupinar" made three trips from Turkey before May 26, 1942, with a total of 6,122 tons, mostly of beans and peas. The Swedish "Sicilia" went over from this country last March with food and nine and a half tons of medicine from the American Red Cross and the Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America. Dr. Davis says that the "Sicilia" sailors, who could not generally be rated an emotional lot, saw enough from the ship so that on their way back to America they collected money for Greek relief.

The Greek War Relief is paying the cost of transport of grain and flour in the Swedish boats. The cargoes themselves are provided by the United Nations governments, the first by Canada. Diplomatic permits allow for the shipment of 15,000 tons of grain and flour each month for a year. Ships have been released from Swedish ports for the mercy trips to Greece, under guarantees to the Axis that they will be used for no other purpose. The International Red Cross at Geneva is the intermediary in such transactions.

The ships also carry a consignment of Ford trucks. Transportation is not merely demoralized in Greece today, it is so completely lacking that providing transport is one of the basic tasks of any practical relief scheme.

Add to the shipments from Canadian ports about 2,000 tons a month from Turkey. To complete your arithmetic, add this 24,000 tons a year to the 180,000 tons from Canadian ports and you have 204,000 tons for a country which had to import 455,000 tons of wheat alone before it was ravished.

When shipments get to Greece, they will go under the administration of a Swiss and Swedish Red Cross Committee, made up of nine Swiss and six Swedes. With them will work such Greek leadership as is still available. Americans have the assurance of the International Red Cross and of our own State Department, which was able to get an observer into Greece last year, that food supplies will reach the Greeks.

Polish American Council

POLISH WAR RELIEF REPRESENTS THE efforts of American Polish organizations, combined into the Polish American Council, to preserve a nation which the Nazis are doing their best to exterminate.

Except for 200,000 Polish prisoners of war in Germany, Polish war relief cannot do anything for Poles who are within Axis or occupied territory. But there are 2,000,000 Poles scattered over Russia, some of them fighting with the Russian army, many of them, after flight from Poland, dispersed beyond the Urals up to the Bering Sea.

The Russians are permitting the Polish Embassy at Kuibyshev to receive aid for the army of refugees and to distribute it through the Embassy's own

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

organization. The enormous proportions of need are indicated by the fact that a dollar a month to each refugee would amount to $24,000,000 a year. However, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee is joining in this aid, and special support for Polish relief has been organized by American Catholics.

The problems of extending relief to all the remote refugee colonies in Russia is acute and difficult, but the Polish organization feels it can be solved if relief resources are made adequate.

There are 11,000 Polish internees in Switzerland who marched in after their ammunition had become exhausted during a heroic stand in France. Relief for them is a problem because of shortages of available supplies over there, and of shipping to get them there.

The Polish American Council states that the 200,000 Polish prisoners in Germany are hungry. Food packages can be got in to these under terms of the Geneva Convention if Polish relief can get the funds to buy the packages. Polish relief authorities point out that they are able at present to furnish only 15,500 packages a month. At the rate of four packages a month per prisoner which the British get in to their captured soldiers, the Polish prisoners should get 800,000.

There are approximately 40,000 Polish refugees in Unoccupied France. They can still be helped through diplomatic permits to transfer funds, if the funds are available. The Polish American Council also hopes to do something for the Polish army, 300,000 soldiers fighting for the United Nations in Great Britain, in Libya, in Russia, wherever Poles have a chance to be mustered in. By helping them and their compatriots, the council points out, we are strengthening the "will to win" of the fifth largest Allied army in the field.

The Polish government is poor, it has no merchant marine or other revenue-producing source to speak of. Polish relief has the whole job squarely up to it, both raising funds and distributing them to the points of need.

Queen Wilhelmina Fund

THE DISTRIBUTION MACHINERY OF the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., has been a triumph of progressive improvisation. There hasn't been any geographical area of relief needs staked out, and none was possible as this war hurtled its way around the seven seas.

The Fund, which consolidates the efforts for Netherlanders, was started after the occupation of Holland in May 1940. Its first problem, one of refugees, has increased steadily, fanning out through England, France, Africa, America, and then Australia and India and the remaining accessible ports of the Pacific. There is no relief possible to any Netherlanders in Holland, in the old Dutch Empire of the East Indies, or in any former Dutch territory now Axis occupied.

The Fund has used very little distribution machinery of its own. It has worked through all kinds of established machinery for its refugees and for its soldiers and sailors in Great Britain and the free ports of the world. For instance, it is asking the Dutch Embassy in Washington to find out through consular offices in India where the money for distressed Dutch refugees there should be sent.

Dutchmen and their wives and children, stranded in Lisbon seeking passage, are provided with shelter and funds by the Queen Wilhelmina Fund. Dutchmen in the ports of Africa, and now of India, are getting aid. And if these ports should fall and there should be refugees from these refugees, the Queen Wilhelmina Fund's global game of improvisation would go on.

War Prisoners' Aid

BEHIND THE WORK OF THE WAR Prisoners' Aid is the theory that when a man becomes a prisoner of war, "he ceases to be an enemy and a soldier, and is just a son or brother or husband, a man who has lost two priceless possessions, liberty and privacy."

Dr. Darius A. Davis, formerly in charge of War Prisoners' Aid in Europe under the World's Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, has seen the work in the war prisoners' camps in Germany and is convinced that the aid reaches the prisoners and that the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War is observed. He tells of seeing food sent by England under Red Cross auspices, enough for 19,000 war prisoners for three weeks, stored and kept inviolate at a camp in the very midst of German civilian and military need.

Dr. Davis feels that Japan will observe the Geneva Convention about as Germany has. All the War Prisoners' Aid people have great faith in the power of "reciprocity" to keep nations in line. The desire to have their own prisoners treated well by other belligerents is a vital disciplinary force.

Dr. Davis warns against forming final judgments on the basis of what happens immediately after capture. "Then everything is disorganized and strong feelings take effect. It is very different from what happens in the organized camps for military prisoners."

War Prisoners' Aid is now a veteran movement. It functioned in the other war, and represents the long view of experience. It has to be neutrals, Swiss and Swedes, and a Dane accepted for this work in Germany, who carry on this work. It was a Swiss, Dr. Henri Johannot, who took over Dr. Davis' work after Pearl Harbor. It is a Swede who oversees War Prisoners' Aid in Japan.

Only Russia, not a signatory of the Geneva Convention, is not permitting outsiders to distribute aid. This does not mean that Russia is not permitting aid, but that her nationals are administering it, with the exception of the Polish and Jewish relief carried on through the Polish Embassy and Polish nationals.

War Prisoners' Aid estimates there are from four million to six million men of an average age of twenty-three, shut up and cut off from the world for the duration. It is to these young men fighting boredom, despair, hopelessness, that the organization gives recreational, educational, and spiritual aid. Its work does not in any way duplicate the distribution of food, clothing, and medical supplies, carried on through the International Red Cross.

The War Prisoners' Aid representatives "go behind the barbed wire" to distribute games, Bibles, recreational and educational books, garden seed and bulbs, vocational training equipment, supplies for painting and other artistic activities, theatrical equipment, and the like. The organization of programs, and the encouragement of leadership within the camps, is another important part of the War Prisoners' Aid job. The aim is to establish a "university within barbed wire" wherever possible. Supplies have been shipped in where conditions permit, and a large proportion of supplies are bought in Switzerland and Sweden through credit cabled to Geneva.

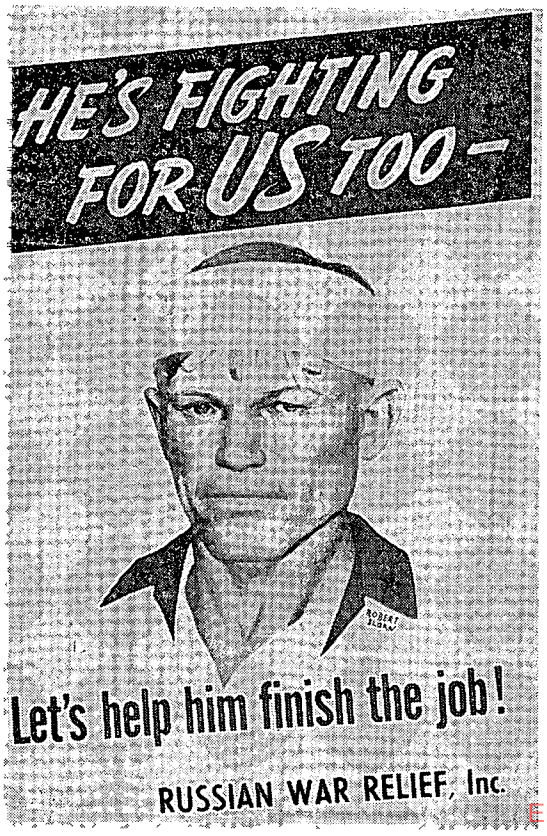
Joint Distribution Committee

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION Committee has organized remarkably effective ways and means of aiding distressed and refugee Jews wherever they have been persecuted or scattered by Nazi terrorism. Its story of global organization is well told in "Aiding Jews Overseas," the committee's report which has just been published. But as in all war relief programs, the JDC is dealing with a problem that never seems to "stay put."

(Continued on page 236)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

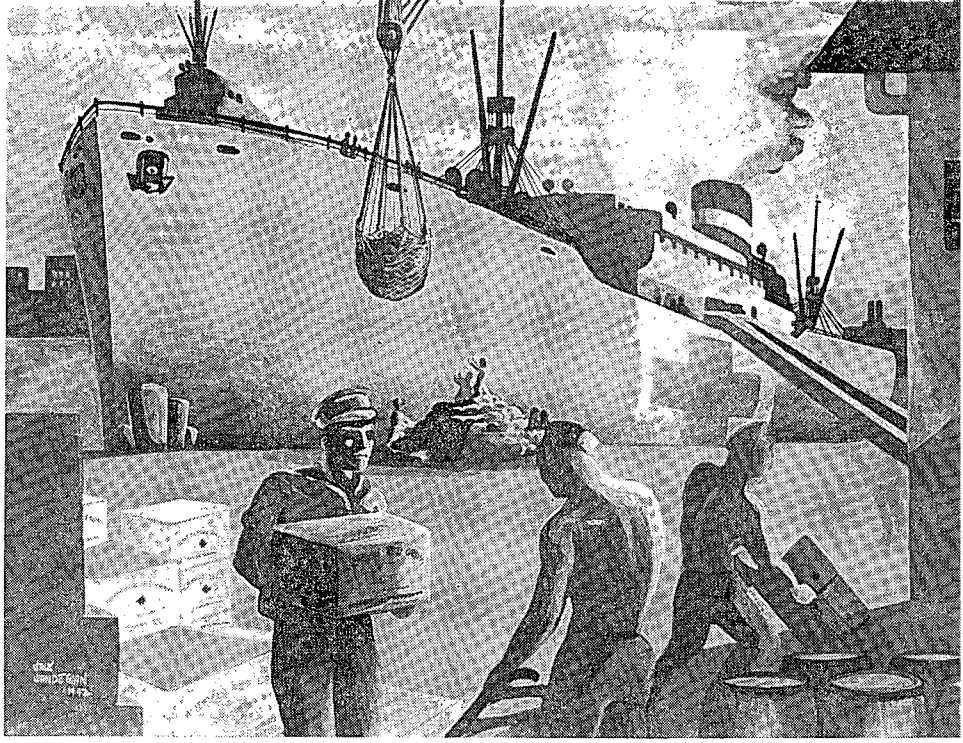
War Relief Posters



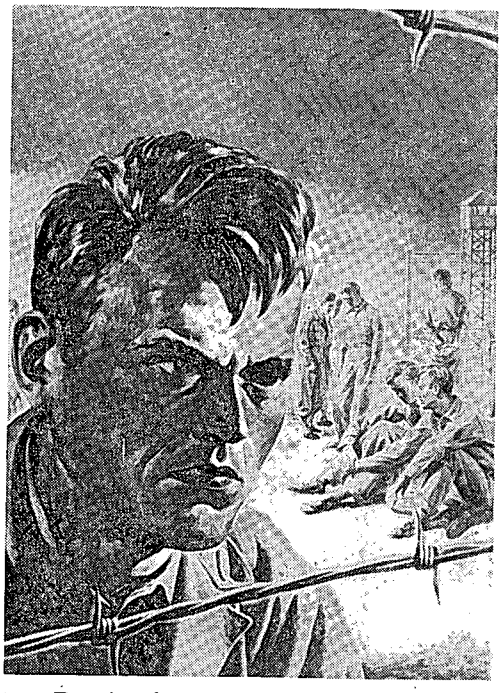
Drawing for Greek War Relief Poster
"Lest It Be Too Late! Help Greece Now"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Waiting in line for meager food rations. Photograph from the pamphlet "Quaker Relief in France" indicates the need which keeps the Friends there.



Red Cross "Mercy Ship"



Drawing for War Prisoners Aid poster

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(Continued from page 233)

The pre-war Nazi terror, then the war, the fall of the Lowlands and France, the closing ring of new occupation, finally the entrance of America, are steps that mark a progression of new refugee problems. And the present isn't static.

To meet this tragic sequence, the JDC had an organization which had been set up in the last war, and which has been carefully maintained and strengthened during the years since. Its core is a pattern of central committees, established in Germany, Austria, Poland, and now in remote parts of the world where refugee problems have suddenly arisen. These committees are made up of responsible Jews who have been able to carry on even in Nazi Germany, and in many places still are carrying on. Through them a kind of relief is still functioning within Axis and occupied countries. Committees were informed in advance that they could borrow from local sources with assurance that the JDC would reimburse them whenever it became possible without giving aid to the enemy. The system was based on an experience in the last war when credits of $1,000,000 were set up and honored when hostilities were over. In the current Joint Distribution Committee budget, $2,500,000 has been put aside for the comparable, but much larger, requirements of this war.

New central committees are formed whenever they are required. Recently refugees reached Teheran, where there had never before been need for a central committee. The JDC, through its worldwide contacts, located a responsible and well known Jewish leader in Teheran and about him the central committee was established. Central committees are operating in Unoccupied France, in Portugal where the streams of refugees come together, in the countries of South America where there are now 125,000 Jewish refugees, in every part of the world wherever haven is being provided. Before Pearl Harbor the JDC was operating in fifty-two countries.

JDC war relief is taking effect in Russia by way of direct shipments of supplies to the care of the Polish Embassy at Kuibyshev. Concentrated foods and all kinds of medicines have been going through the Polish authorities to the 2,000,000 Polish refugees in the USSR, 600,000 of whom are Jewish.

Some special Providence must watch over the ships that carry war relief. Like the British and Russian War Relief authorities, the Joint Distribution Committee has a miraculously good report.

"Every shipment, except one, has been acknowledged, and that one we have reason to believe is on the way," says Joseph C. Hyman, executive vice chairman of the committee. "We have received many cables of thanks from refugees whom our help has reached."

Work is being carried on in Unoccupied France through drawing on the Bank of France at Marseilles against deposits in the Bank of France in New York. Five central committees are protecting the distribution of funds to the needy. In Portugal, the JDC is getting the refugees onto boats for the free world. Central committees certify the refugees, the JDC representatives at Lisbon arrange for refugee ships to sail or buy space on ships scheduled to sail and allot it to those who are accredited. Long, patient diplomatic negotiations have been carried on to make all this traffic possible under guarantees that financial aid will not reach the enemy.

War Relief Must Go On

No picture of overseas work would, of course, be complete without reference to the two agencies which, because they do their own financing, are outside the War Chests. Their seasoned experience in foreign relief stems back to the last war. That of the American Red Cross has been mentioned hitherto at various points and could be reported fully only in a long and world-covering survey. Besides aiding most of the agencies already mentioned in problems of transport, the ARC has its own network of foreign relief activities and also acts as the official agency for the distribution of funds voted by the American Congress for the distressed people of other countries.

Wherever the going is hard, or there is ground to be pioneered, there you will find the Quakers. Thus the difficulties in carrying on relief in Unoccupied France are illustrated by the activities of the American Friends Service Committee. Its program includes supplementary feeding in the schools, vitamin distribution, maintenance of colonies for children, a cooperative club in Marseilles, and distribution of milk to about 5,000 babies.

Funds are provided for the Friends' Marseilles office through the purchase in America of franc balances of American commercial companies which have funds impounded in Unoccupied France. This releases the money in America and puts the equivalent to work for the distressed in the unoccupied territory. It has the authorization and full cooperation of the American and Vichy governments.

Another method of putting money to work in Unoccupied France is to buy milk or other products from a neutral source, probably Swiss, through depositing funds in this country which are then impounded to the credit of the company from which the purchases are made until such time as the international situation permits the money to be freed.

These money difficulties do not affect the Friends' operations in Great Britain where transfer is easy, or in China where China Relief uses the facilities of the Service Committee.

The ramifications of getting war relief to its beneficiaries are only illustrated by what has been recorded in this review. If the administrators of war relief had not been facile and persistent in adapting their transactions to swiftly changing requirements and limitations, there certainly would be no war relief worthy of mention. And to all this persistence and resourcefulness there can be no end.

The forces which must rule battles, even those among the United Nations whose ultimate purpose is humanitarian, cannot give primary attention to the needs of distressed populations caught in the tragic tangle of war. The best they can do is to ease the traffic in mercy wherever it does not directly conflict with military necessity. That our State Department, and the ministries of other United Nations, are doing to the utmost. But war relief administration itself will have to continue to take the initiative in improvising and managing this vast business of salvaging humanity in the wake of war.

War relief today deals with compelling necessities which drive the men and women who administer and apply it. They are literally possessed by the struggle to make every dollar effective, and that they are succeeding beyond ordinary comprehension is written into the record.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Volunteer Flood

By JOHN B. DILLENCOURT

TEN million Americans, bent on helping to win the war, are a lot of volunteers. All of the unpaid civilian home front work needed in total war is a whale of an assignment. The obvious trick, therefore, is to get the right volunteer and the right volunteer job together.

And just there is the *raison d'etre* of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office. Heir to the mantle of the old Volunteer Bureau of Community Chest, Council of Social Agencies, and/or Junior League fame, it is today's leading instrumentality for sifting, sorting, and using intelligently the energies, hidden talents, prime skills, and interests of enthusiastic volunteers. At the local level, tapped by the CDVO serving the nation's ten thousand local defense councils, the reservoir of talents possessed by ten million American men and women is being piped into the civilian war effort. In the process, as in all new and epic movements, appear variously great accomplishment, comedy, tragedy, and—unavoidably—a certain amount of waste.

The CDVOs range in size from two small boxes of cards on a kitchen shelf in Vermont to large, ground-floor office layouts in the big cities. The staff may be the Vermont farm wife or may consist of paid executives supervising huge numbers of volunteer staff workers. The job, itself, does not vary in principle.

Gone is the last vestige of any lavender-and-old-lace notion as to what a volunteer should be expected to do. Hard-working CDVO executives and volunteer staff have "orders" to fill and deadlines to meet. On the firing line of the home front, they see their organization for what it is, the personnel unit of the local defense council, charged with getting jobs filled and each day's work done. They have little patience with philosophic discussion of "volunteer growth" or academic questions of "volunteer-professional" relationships. They are facing a growing problem; no longer are there more of the willing than jobs to be done. As jobs increase in volume, recruiting must be more vigorous and effective. Their first loyalty calls for seeing that the nation's wartime services get the volunteer manpower they need.

NOT MANY MOONS AGO, THERE WERE MANY PERSONS abroad who felt that civilian defense activities were valueless when not steeped in gore. Such persons were convinced that anything short of packing a gat, wearing a uniform, and issuing commands, was bound to be a "boondoggle" in disguise. Men wanted to be air raid wardens, would compromise at the post of auxiliary policeman, but considered the duties of auxiliary fireman beneath their dignity. During that period, one county welfare department on the West Coast secured a number of carefully selected women volunteers for important service. When their duties were more specifically defined, several dropped out, stating frankly that they had volunteered for wartime activities and could see no reason for taking a training course.

Natural evolution, a bit of experience, and the aftermath of Pearl Harbor have healed those wounds. Most of the federal agency war programs have crystallized into tangible, positive efforts to win the war. Salvage drives, bond and stamp sales, rent control, price control, consumer and nutrition services, are down-to-earth projects into which the public can get its teeth. Even recreation, health, welfare, and child care projects have established an intimate connection with production by war industries and personnel for the armed services which only the obtuse can now fail to see.

These developments have furthered popular understanding of the need for volunteers and have stimulated their enrollment. They have made clear the nature of the civilian war effort, and have given promise of things to come. They have also provided a proving ground by which the irresponsible have here and there been screened out of volunteer pools, firmly—if gently.

THE ROOSEVELTS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TWO BASIC RULES for the nation's wholesale use of volunteer man and woman power.

It was the President of the United States who once observed that the best way to get a job done is to give it to someone *who wants it to get done.* It was the First Lady who said repeatedly in the dark months before Pearl Harbor that volunteer work should be provided for every citizen, because the national effort would need all the energy of all the people, and because volunteer participation would be good for the volunteer.

The first philosophy is executed through the CDVO in its selection and placement processes. The second has been vindicated and remains a fundamental civilian defense concept. It has received the backing of the Military Mobilization Committee of the American Psychiatric Association which has pointed out the psychological value of volunteer work assignments as a protection against war neuroses among civilian populations.

Specific job assignments to the U. S. Citizens Defense Corps give the volunteer a responsibility for receiving training and preparing himself to assist in protecting life and property in time of emergency. In the Citizens Service Corps can be found many and assorted volunteer opportunities in the national and community war effort. How many, depends on the resourcefulness and energy of local defense council leaders.

IT MAY WELL BE THAT AMERICA'S SURGING VOLUNTEER flood has washed out the dam of resistance to amateur aid in many fields. Its inexorable current has inundated the arid prairies at the ends of professional irrigation ditches where experts of late were wont to sprinkle their private gardens with thin trickles of volunteer help.

The development is a product of the times and efforts to deal with those times, and not just a result of a decision that it would be nice to have more volunteers. Typical is the chord sounded by a county welfare director confronted with selection of foster homes for care of children in the event of evacuation. She wrote:

You undoubtedly were informed that our staff strength would not permit our taking on this wartime activity with-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

out help in the way of additional personnel. Volunteers, therefore, were selected and assigned to the project. Incidentally, this happens to be the first time in many years that this particular agency has used volunteers, and we are exceedingly happy that it is now permissible.

Here is no question of "interpretation," of "support," of "helping the community to understand the worker," or "helping the worker to understand the community." It is a question of getting volunteer help to carry out a new staff function brought about by war when no other means exists for getting the job done.

Fortunately, those social workers who at first viewed the broadened use of volunteers as a possible menace to professional standards have since worked out methods to handle the new situation, just as they did in the early Thirties. Those few who may remain unconvinced should remember that volunteers have reverence for professional standards in the degree that professionals observe and demonstrate such standards.

Mary E. Richmond once wrote:

> We hear a lot about trained paid workers these days, but the supreme test of a trained worker is the ability to turn to good account the services of the untrained. The better the friendly visitor (volunteer), the higher the standard of professional . . . service he will demand, and the higher the standard of professional service, the more good friendly visitors there will be. This is not merely a cheering example of reciprocity; it is the larger half of social reform.

The writer asked the chief of a municipal fire department one day what he thought would happen to his auxiliary firemen after the war. "Well," he said, "I don't think much of Hitler, but there are now more people in this town that understand the need for scientific fire fighting and good equipment than there ever have been before. These auxiliary firemen have some idea of what a fireman is up against. I think I'll get the appropriations for my department regularly after the war is over."

This new understanding of the expert is important in grasping the significance of the volunteer flood. Local defense council officials, individual volunteers, and the general public are hearing a lot about training these days. Defense council plans are built about departments of local government and existing program-operating voluntary agencies. In even greater degree, they are dependent upon the "know-how" of the skilled personnel of these departments and agencies.

In nearly all instances, Councils of Social Agencies and Community Chests have played active parts in the development of their local defense councils. Probably the most direct connection between Chest or Council staff and a defense council exists in Detroit where Robert H. MacRae, managing director of the Council of Social Agencies of metropolitan Detroit, has been chairman of the Wayne County Council of Defense since its inception and has steered the council carefully and well. Elsewhere, defense councils generally have used Chest-Council assistance to whatever extent Chest-Council leadership and community organization wisdom had established peacetime prestige in the community.

COINCIDENT WITH THE INVALUABLE LEADERSHIP WHICH the Chests and Councils of the country have given to community organization for war in their respective localities, their national association, Community Chests and Councils, Inc. has striven to the utmost to effect workable patterns of organization and to share with government its store of volunteer lore. Born in World War I, the Chest-Council movement early met the gathering war clouds of World War II with plans shaped by its credo: "meeting social needs in the logical order of their greatest importance."

Functional health and welfare agencies and their professional personnel are contributing heavily to the national war program. They must have additional volunteer assistance to do so. Theirs is a responsibility for making the most constructive use possible of the unstinting volunteer man and woman hours which are theirs for the asking. Beyond that, their demonstration of agency effectiveness, of professional competence, of broadness of vision, of willingness to subordinate agency or personal interests to sound community or national war planning may well augur post-war history in their respective fields.

Of one thing, there is no doubt. The volunteers are here. They are working. They are observing. They will have their say, now and when the war is over.

They are *THE PEOPLE!*

Drawing by Alice Standish Buell

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOW WAR HAS COME HOME TO SEVEN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES

BUFFALO (N. Y.)—with employment all but doubled; payrolls more than doubled. . . . An acute housing shortage and the expectation that 42,000 women may be recruited for war production.

DETROIT (Mich.)—running a violent gamut from recession to expansion in six short months. . . . With over 125,000 unemployed last winter, and today slightly more than the irreducible minimum of 8,000 unemployables on its public relief load. . . . With a housing shortage acute enough to raise the possibility of compulsory billeting in private homes. . . . A city on rubber wheels—without rapid transit facilities—facing the certainty that rubber will wear out.

DAYTON (Ohio)—a city of homes, long a stable center of skilled craftsmen; now surrounded by forty trailer camps. . . . With long hours spent by its workers getting to and from jobs at the vastly expanded Wright and Patterson fields.

KANSAS CITY (Kans.)—with airplane, powder, shell-loading and motor plants whose working crews will dwarf those of pre-war days.

NEW ORLEANS (La.)—now a city of military concentration . . . port of embarkation. . . . Filled with troops en route and men on furlough.

PORTLAND (Me.)—another and different kind of port. . . . With a fifth more people caught in a dire housing shortage.

SEATTLE (Wash.)—with 130,000 to 150,000 newcomers since 1940. . . . And a resulting housing and transportation situation "beyond description."

Existing Agencies Tool Up

By BRADLEY BUELL

Field Director, Community Chests and Councils, Inc.

URBAN America knows that it is at war not so much from newspaper extras and busy radios as from the accelerated pace of its own daily living.

Twelve months ago the "hot spot" community was an exception—bulging beyond the capacity of houses, sewers, roads, schools, hospitals, and other facilities upon which community life depends. Today, cold statistics recount the induction of millions more into our armed forces and the rise of output by billions. They tell how the conversion of industry to war production has jumped from 11.6 to 42.6 percent; how jobs have grown by nearly 5,000,000.

To those of us who travel the country for national organizations these figures take on form and vitality. We are "stood up" by hotel clerks. We must resort to "long range planning" to secure even an upper Pullman berth, and can no longer make miraculous hops by plane, north to south, east to west. But in the communities we visit, such inconveniences merge into a larger picture of changes afoot. These are personalized by the new and untrained waiter who serves us breakfast; by the taxi driver to whom gas rationing is a bonanza, tempered by tire worries; by the corporation executive who tears his hair over some particular priority. Personified even more by the Chest-Council executive who, as in Winston-Salem, N. C., has lost three council presidents to the armed forces, and now a Chest president and treasurer; by the public welfare official who no longer confronts long lines of waiting relief clients. Rather, his worry is lest his staff be cut to skin and bones.

The pace of such changes is no more uniform than the localities concerned. A suburban-university community like Evanston, Ill., may be conscious only that the transfer of great federal agencies to the Chicago areas has worsened its housing shortage. A capital city like Albany, N. Y., with little industrial expansion, may notice merely that problems of domestic relations mount as men leave home for camps or for jobs in defense districts. The New York metropolitan area is experiencing a serious backwash of unemployment in its vast consumer goods trades.

Internal Isolation Breaks Down

COMMUNITIES WITH A RELATIVELY SLOW TEMPO OF adjustment are fewer in number as time goes on. A new TNT plant is set up in Chattanooga, Tenn., a new ordnance depot in Elmira, N. Y., a new airplane plant in Fort Worth, Tex.; a new powder plant in Charlotte, N. C. These are so many harbingers of things to come. So, too, when a big signal corps training center opens at Lexington, Ky., or $300,000,000 in war contracts reach Racine, Wis. They all add to the steadily growing roster of cities of which the list at the head of this article gives a cross section; cities which must struggle to keep their local resources and services abreast of the demands of the war machine.

For there is no easy way to by-pass the impact of military induction; of industrial conversion, expansion and employment; of housing, rubber and oil shortages. In differing degrees, and at varying speeds, the communities of the United States are thus changing—changing because of the war, in order to prosecute the war.

In countless ways, in turn, these changes are affecting the individuals and families who live in them and make up urban America. An increasing number are directly connected with the prosecution of the war through industrial or military service. On their efficiency, their morale, their capacity for sustained and concentrated effort, both the United States and the United Nations greatly depend. Those who are not so connected are nonetheless integral parts of the communities in which common services must be performed and morale maintained.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Fortunately, Americans are resourceful folk, with a bent for seeing and doing what needs to be done in the face of changing circumstance. And fortunately, today, American communities are equipped with a network of welfare, health and recreation services, whose task is to work with people in ways which at once elicit their inner strength and conserve the broad capacity of the community as a whole.

The Measure of the Task

ONLY NOW IS BECOMING APPARENT THE MEASURE OF THE task put upon these agencies by the war. Over-all statistics of problems, services, and expenditures as yet give little index to changes in human needs growing out of the war itself or to resulting shifts in service emphases. We must still rely on spot reports, on samplings, and what informed observers think. And I should like to express here my lively thanks to key people in the many communities who have contributed to this canvas.

Let me begin with some obvious evidence that wartime changes, left to themselves and at loose ends, can be hurtful to the person, to the community, and to the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Thus Cleveland, Ohio, agencies have found that the city's juvenile delinquency rate has risen, reversing a steady downward trend over the last ten years. . . In Jacksonville, Fla., delinquency is 30 percent higher than a year ago. Middletown, Conn., and other cities, notice a similar tendency. . . . Toledo, Ohio, with a decrease to date, attributes that fact to the lack of any sudden influx of war workers.

Yet it is significant that both Wichita, Kans., and Buffalo, N. Y., which had special delinquency prevention programs established before their defense production reached its peak, report that delinquency is decreasing. Equally illuminating, perhaps, is a fortunately unsuccessful attempt in Richmond, Va., to pass a curfew law to solve its problem of delinquency increase.

Although the trend is by no means uniform, many cities report an increase in illegitimacy. The number of unmarried mothers has doubled in Miami, Fla., has risen 50 percent in Dayton, Ohio, 10 percent in Akron, Ohio, with indications of a similar trend in Portland Me., Elmira, N. Y., and Indianapolis, Ind. Increases in illegitimacy in both Toledo and Wichita, run counter to their experience with decreased delinquency.

Increases in arrests for drunkenness are reported in a number of communities. . . . Evidence of a growing amount of child neglect in Des Moines, Ia., and elsewhere. . . . An expanding divorce rate in Wichita and Dayton.

To the cities faced with an increase in venereal diseases and the accompanying problems of vice control, due to their close proximity to military camps, are now being added many cities where congestion has sprung from rapid industrial expansion.

Drama and public attention are attached to the USO and to the new federal agencies such as the Office of Civilian Defense and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. But in high proportion human needs which the war is creating or deepening must be met, as in industry, by the conversion, refocusing, and expansion of the network of basic services which our communities themselves had at their disposal when the war began. In community after community, progressive agencies are "tooling-up." Where their services were weak, the urge to strengthen them is now enhanced: as in Columbus, Ohio, where a county-wide health department has been reorganized; or in Little Rock, Ark., which has set up a new family agency according to a blueprint that had long been drawn. Where those basic services were strong, they are already adapting their programs to deal with new intake in one direction and reduced volume in another. Flexibility and imagination are being brought to bear here no less than in war production.

The Shift from Material Help to Service

ONE UNDERLYING TREND IS CLEARLY APPARENT. WHEREas the depression of the '30s called for material help to families in distress, the war is putting a premium on service. National statistics which show a dramatic drop in unemployment (from 8,400,000 in 1940 to 2,600,000 now—including unemployables) are reflected in local relief loads.

Thus, excluding the security categories, this load has been reduced by half in San Francisco, Calif., is the lowest since 1933 in Warren, Ohio; is down to the unemployables in Pittsfield, Mass.

In Buffalo, there has been a sharp reduction even in what as late as July, 1941 was considered a permanent load of unemployables. Specialization in both industrial and clerical processes has made many types of wartime work easy to learn; and training under the auspices of industrial plants and public agencies has done the trick.

True, the aged, the blind, families without wage earners, and so on, represent a residual charge of no mean proportions even in an economy of labor shortage. As we get deeper into the war, however, communities may well appreciate the silver lining of the depression clouds which left them with a stable public welfare and security system, equipped to meet such primary human obligations. Broadly speaking, this has freed both public and private agencies to face the essential demands for service created by the war itself.

It is to those agencies which have proved their ability to provide both general and specific services that communities now turn in meeting new problems in human adjustment. And here surveys and other tested forms of stock-taking have proved their emergent worth.

Springfield, Mass., recently completed a significant analysis centering on its private case work agencies. These included a non-sectarian and a Jewish family agency, a Travelers Aid Society, and four children's agencies (including a day nursery and a child guidance clinic).

The analysis showed an increase in total case loads of 56 percent, accompanied by a drop of 45 percent in the relief expenditures of the two family agencies and the Travelers Aid. Forty-three percent of the total number of cases were "war-related," more than half of them families from which some member was separated under war conditions. The findings showed, further, that the great majority of these cases do not call for financial assistance, but do need help in getting and holding jobs after years of no work with speed-up pressure. They need help in family budgeting when pay is suddenly abnormally high; help in marital situations affected by long hours of work, increased pay and family separations; help in behavior difficulties which may always have existed but which now are strained to the point where the individual cannot carry on.

Although reports are by no means uniform, this shift in essential needs is borne out, for example, by a 41 percent increase in case loads experienced in Akron's family and children's agencies. . . . By an increase in May and June in Buffalo—due in part to the withdrawal of public welfare supervision from newly employed relief clients . . . By a 15 percent increase in Racine, Wis., much of it due to marital conflicts and medical needs developing among marginal workers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Often the need is for more precise service than that represented by the gamut of difficulties which so long have defied case work classification. Thus Madison, Wis., Albany, Detroit, Little Rock, St. Paul, Minn., and other cities report heavily increased demands upon their legal aid services.

Applications from soldiers who want to send allotments to their families, dependency claims before draft boards, wage claims, rental difficulties, assistance in securing birth certificates—all these are clues to practical and understandable needs—almost all of them war-created—which call for the adaptation of existing skills to meet new and concrete situations.

Thus the family agencies of Charlotte, Chattanooga, and New Orleans, in cooperation with police authorities, are interviewing women and girls arrested on vice charges. In Chattanooga, 75 percent of those interviewed were found to be under twenty-three years of age.

Family agencies in St. Paul and Wichita are especially equipped to deal with debt adjustments and the prevention of garnishments.

Cleveland early established leadership in investigating dependency claims for its selective service boards—a service now rendered by public welfare departments or private agencies in many communities throughout the country.

The United States is again on the move—but the people who are moving present a different picture from the impoverished migrants of the depression Thirties. Now it is wives following their soldier husbands; men seeking—and able to find—employment; soldiers and sailors on furlough. These may need small loans or temporary housing to bridge an emergency, but more often just sound advice or full information. Kansas City, Mo., has trained sixty volunteers who are serving in the information booths of its Travelers Aid. By organizing "newcomer" services, with special information centers, Dayton and Detroit have given a happy name to the wartime transient and provided a service in which the Travelers Aid, family welfare societies, and other agencies are cooperating.

UNTIL FAIRLY RECENTLY THE LARGE SCALE EMPLOYMENT of mothers with children in war industries has been an impending rather than an actual fact. [See *Survey Midmonthly*, July, 1942.] But communities have been well warned not only through the early broadcasting of plans by the U. S. Children's Bureau but by their firsthand knowledge.

Studies in New Haven and Hartford, Conn., and Detroit, now of long standing, and in many other communities, have resulted in sound plans and the extension of day care facilities.

A joint committee in Columbus, with representatives not only of the social agencies equipped to give service, but the U. S. Employment Service, the CIO, and plant personnel managers, is indicative of the broad community approach essential to the solution of this problem. Consultation service by skilled caseworkers to mothers contemplating employment is a sound and essential part of plans in operation in many communities.

Health and Health Services

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE BY PHYSICIANS AND NURSES CONSTITUTES the backbone of all programs of the all-important health agencies—hospitals, clinics, visiting nurse associations, and other more specialized units. Ironically enough, the fact that more people are now able to pay for such services by virtue of wartime employment (the widespread establishment of hospital insurance plans also enters in) has brought many of these private agencies to a point where they cannot meet the demands with available equipment and personnel.

Thus in San Francisco, the occupancy of free beds in public hospitals has gone down while the pay capacity of the private hospitals is being stretched to its limits.

With $2,500,000 cash in hand from a recent hospital capital fund drive, Dayton cannot get right of way on building priorities and has patients lining the hallways and hospital rooms formerly used for other purposes.

The Corpus Christi, Tex., Community Chest has doubled its appropriation to hospital and health agencies in the last three years, and facilities are still inadequate.

In addition to having an overcrowded maternity department, Middletown, Conn., finds many more people coming for non-emergency operations—hernia, tonsils, etc.—formerly put off because of inability to pay.

Wichita is finding it difficult to handle the increasing number of obstetrical cases of soldiers' wives and the large number of cases of children with physical defects who have come from sections with less adequate facilities.

Logically enough, out-patient departments and clinics (except for venereal disease and certain other specialized needs) show the reverse trend in certain cities. People who previously could not pay a physician of their own now turn to one. Clinic attendance in San Francisco is down; it has decreased 41 percent in Baltimore; and 28 percent in the public hospitals of Toledo.

While the service of hospitals and clinics represents an over-all contribution to the well-being of a community, there are many ways in which health agencies are focusing on particular war-created problems.

In Jacksonville, Fla., the Tuberculosis Association and the State and County Boards of Health have a joint program for the follow-up of rejected draftees. Similar programs are in operating at many other points. . . . Saginaw, Mich., is concerning itself with a rising county Tb rate, due perhaps to the influx of workers from southern states. . . . In Little Rock the Tuberculosis Association is rapidly extending tests to its new industrial workers. . . . Dayton is expanding sanatoria and other Tb services.

Public health nursing associations in Wichita, Madison, and elsewhere are emphasizing the necessity for immunization as a shield against the ever-present danger of communicable disease. . . . In Delaware County, Pa., the Medical Association is sponsoring a door-to-door campaign urging the immunization of children for diphtheria. . . . Of a somewhat different nature is the Syracuse, N. Y., plan, worked out in cooperation with plant managers, nurses and physicians. There a free dispensary, using volunteer services, offers preemployment medical examinations and follow-up treatment to the new war workers.

The federal government has supplied funds and the spur of leadership; but no mean share of the task of venereal disease control falls squarely on local and state public health departments and on established voluntary services. Indeed, effective action often requires even wider community backing. Thus it was through the cooperative action elicited by its Council of Social Agencies that one city finally closed fifteen "window tapping" houses of prostitution.

Similar Council backing helped Corpus Christi close its "red light district"; obtained the set-up of an official "Extra Can-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tonment VD Control Area" in Little Rock; secured the use of abandoned CCC camps as compulsory treatment centers for women and girls in Jacksonville; and now is aiding Indianapolis, Portland, Me., Kalamazoo, Mich., and other cities to shape and carry out similar plans.

Venereal disease control also requires adequate diagnostic and treatment service for people who have contracted the disease. . . . Omaha's clinic has more than doubled its work in the past year. . . . Pittsfield and many other cities report that the reversal of a declining trend in their venereal disease rate is bringing added demands for treatment service that must now be met.

Of more than minor interest is the increasing attention to the rehabilitation of handicapped people in order to satisfy the inexhaustible demands of the war production machine for more and yet more labor.

In Cleveland the Association of Crippled and Disabled and other agencies are redoubling their efforts to train their clients for industrial employment.

The Des Moines League for the Hard of Hearing is giving special defense instruction. . . . In Wichita a special speech defect clinic reports that 59 percent of its new cases are from families in its plane factories and other new war industries.

In Buffalo a medical reexamination and follow-up treatment of many public welfare clients afflicted with physical disabilities has paved the way for the employment of many hitherto considered out of the labor market.

Off Duty Recreation

FOR MORE THAN A YEAR, PUBLIC ATTENTION HAS BEEN focused on the emergent need for recreation among soldiers and sailors, being met in substantial part by the United Service Organizations and by locally financed service men's clubs or centers. But the following comment from San Antonio gives the clue to the part more informal provisions can play outside the congregate programs: "Coming from civil life most of the young soldiers instinctively reach for less formalized entertainment of the home type. Community houses, Casa Regina, YM and YW find the boys dropping in at all hours. Dating soldiers and girls present problems."

In Raleigh, they have pooled all public and private recreation resources to meet the peak Saturday and Sunday load. . . . Costs to service men have been reduced by the YM in Columbus and elsewhere. . . . Special programs for colored troops quartered in the area have been set up in Elmira by a neighborhood house and the YW. Settlements, schools and private homes have entered the lists.

A KINDRED STORY CAN BE TOLD IN DEFENSE CENTERS where both the resources and the resourcefulness of existing agencies have been tooled-up no less than the plants, and new services have been set going with more precise war directives.

Thus the YW in Wichita follows industrial operations "around the clock". . . . One agency in Elmira has a twenty-two hour schedule. . . . Elsewhere social work falls into odd shifts of from midnight to 3 A.M., "early bird" classes, the "owl watch" in scores of instances, including a 1 A. M. to 4 A.M. program for airfield employes in Dayton. In other ways, changed "timing" by recreation agencies is doing its part in solving the problem of parents in war production districts. Public playground hours are lengthened to correspond more nearly with the working day, and settlement house programs are being designed especially for twelve to sixteen year old children whose parents are working.

In similar spirit, the Boston YM has undertaken a new physical fitness program designed to prepare boys for selective service. . . . The Baltimore YW is conducting a special program for the wives of war industrial workers. . . . The Hartford YW recently inaugurated a special entertainment feature for women in its trailer camps. . . . The Kansas City, Mo., YW has special classes for girls who are training for war work. . . . The Girl Scouts of Wichita have a "Wishing and Waiting Troop," where girls from incoming war worker families meet until they can be established in new troops or absorbed in old ones. . . . The Boy Scouts of Jacksonville also make special plans to welcome and serve new arrivals.

Surprisingly, perhaps, but altogether understandably, several cities report their summer camps have proved a practical boon under a war economy. Tires and gas rationing curtail normal family outings and turn parents towards this collective recourse. More people now are able to pay for camping use. Day camps which provide supervised recreation for the children of parents employed in war industry are proving exceedingly popular in Kansas City, Mo., and Delaware County, Pa. Baltimore finds that "the agencies operating camps are changing their emphasis from the luxurious type with all comforts provided, to that which taxes the ingenuity and skill of the camper and makes him more self-reliant."

Of final interest is the way in which the normal contacts of the settlements are being put to use. Organized advice and consultation on such a range of questions as home adjustment for the care of children, dietary planning, citizenship problems, government forms, employment, marriage problems, draft questionnaires, and personal issues raised by military induction turn to practical account their strategic neighborhood position.

Over and Above All

LET NO ONE THINK THAT THE CONVERSION TO A WARtime program of our complicated network of welfare, health, and recreation services is coming easily. Just as the industrialists are faced with a shortage of skilled labor, with priorities on materials, with changes that today scrap the plans that were made yesterday, just so social agency executives must gear their work to the new and changing situations. For example, with family separations increasing the demand for foster care of children, suitable homes are growing scarce. City after city report a high turnover in public welfare staffs; report difficulties in securing trained case workers; report doctors and nurses joining the armed services in such numbers as to leave vital local services undermanned. Gasoline and tires, inflexible budgets, and whole battalions of difficulties must be surmounted by social work no less than by factory management.

But a bird's-eye view of urban America leaves no doubt that what needs to be done will be done. Over and above all, there is convincing evidence of an imaginative "outreach" to serve people who have never before needed the technical assistance of social agencies; to "true up" traditional practices with the fast moving lines of community needs; to operate, not in segregated compartments, but with coordination and focus. Social workers and laymen alike engage in new team plays with industrialists, personnel men, labor leaders, and responsible public officials.

In short, there is willingness, eagerness, to put to work here and now in wartime the practical community organization knowledge and skill so slowly but steadily built up during the past quarter century. And to forage along new wartime horizons.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Here in Washington . . .

By Rilla Schroeder

THAT the War Manpower Commission has failed to do the job assigned it because it has never entirely understood just what that job means, is charged by the House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration in a devastating thirty-eight page report on the commission. Part of the commission's failure, the committee maintains, has been due to lack of necessary appropriations and part to the mistaken impression given it at the time it was appointed. However, the committee does not feel that these two excuses are of sufficient importance to justify the "mess" the commission has made and is making of the labor supply problem. Moreover, it believes that its judgment of the commission is confirmed by rumors that the commission is about to ask for compulsory powers. Says the report:

"To this committee one of the most damaging features of the present trend in manpower mobilization is the increasing demand for compulsory powers. This seems to reflect a basic failure to understand the job. Compulsion should not be used except as a last resort. Its employment at an early date will certainly complicate rather than simplify the present shortcomings of the existing agencies."

The proposed registration of women the committee regards as preposterous. It points out that the records of the registration of men below twenty and over forty-four have never yet been tabulated nor used in any manner. To add another forty-odd million names to the files would, it intimates, be entirely in line with the present manpower policy, but hardly of any benefit in the war effort. The committee remarks in this connection:

"Emphasis should shift from piling up unused records and issuing directives to a close integration of production planning with manpower mobilization, by building up adequate statements of labor requirements for fulfilling present and future contracts."

Directives, incidentally, are exceedingly unpopular with the committee. Of them it says:

"We find this commission issuing directives to a number of agencies with no assurance that these agencies can undertake immediate fulfilment of these requests or are prepared to honor them as demands. Experience with directives to date is not reassuring as to their execution."

The committee finds discouraging evidence that the commission has concerned itself largely with training or labor supply. The problem of labor demand seems to have been ignored. That, the committee feels, is the fundamental explanation of the commission's failure to function effectively. The report points out that the committee's own investigations showed the impossibility of divorcing the problem of manpower from the over-all problem of maximum utilization of all our material resources. Its recommendations deal with four general needs:

I. Procurement policy and improved labor utilization.
II. Strengthening of existing agencies dealing with labor supply and addition of new functions designed to rationalize the use of existing skills.
III. Occupational deferment within the selective service system.
IV. Supplemental appropriation for the expansion of the U. S. Employment Service and the Farm Placement Service.

In connection with Number II the report points out that the only agency at present equipped to administer a program rationing the supply of labor is the U. S. Employment Service. Unfortunately in the minds of the public generally, the U.S.E.S. has been associated chiefly with relief so that there has been a reluctance to recognize it as an integral part of the labor supply machinery. To remedy this situation, the report urges "the elimination of personnel which carries over the habits of thought believed justified under conditions of labor surpluses" and the provision of funds "to invigorate the Employment Service with new personnel where required." Detailed suggestions are made for tying up the labor supply functions of the service with the Operations Division of the Manpower Commission and Labor Production Division of the War Production Board.

✦ ✦ ✦

CHANCES THAT THERE WILL BE MANY early payments under the recent amendment to the Allowances and Allotment Act are slight. Both the War and Navy Departments have contended from the first that November first was the very closest possible date upon which they could begin making payments. Changing the Act in no way increases their ability to speed up matters.

Both departments, incidentally, regard the matter entirely as a check-writing job. They decline to recognize the existence of any welfare features and have, in fact, refused the help offered by several agencies on the grounds that it is not a welfare job.

In discussion on the floor it was generally agreed that passage of the Rankin amendment, permitting but not requiring the War and Navy Departments to make immediate payments, would not especially alter the present situation. Advocates of the amendment, however, felt that its passage might be useful in cases of urgent need.

✦ ✦ ✦

IN A LETTER TO CHAIRMAN GEORGE OF the Senate Finance Committee, the President on August 25 requested that Congress give immediate attention to the problem of safeguarding children in wartime. He asked for an expanded federal child assistance program. "In the mobilization of the resources of the nation for war, the special needs of mothers and children arising from war conditions must not be overlooked," he said. The bill, introduced by Senator George, calls for an amendment to Title V of the Social Security Act and authorizes additional appropriations under that title for the duration of the war and a six months period thereafter.

The President's letter explained that the bill maintained the normal procedure of allowing funds to states provided by Title X. However, all the additional sums authorized for maternal and child health services and services for crippled children are to be allotted on the basis of the financial need of each state for assistance in carrying out its own state plan.

He estimated that around $7,500,000 would be needed for these expanded services in the coming year.

✦ ✦ ✦

ONE OF THE PRESIDENT'S PET PROJECTS, the salvaging of the 200,000 youths rejected for military service on minor physical causes (bad teeth, eyes, and the like) has been abandoned after brief tests in Maryland and Virginia.

Selective Service officials say that the program was dropped because the army has lowered its physical standards and because hospital space and doctor's time has become too valuable.

The program would have rehabilitated about one fifth of the million youths rejected for military service by local draft boards before December 7. The President and public health officials were deeply interested but the Selective Service Administration, to whom the job was given, never was very enthusiastic.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Common Welfare

Mercy Denied

JAPAN'S refusal late last month to grant safe conduct to the Swedish merchant ship, Kanangoora, holds up indefinitely in San Francisco harbor food, clothing and medical supplies destined for American prisoners of war in the Far East. Also in the cargo are $40,000 worth of goods for the work of the War Prisoner's Aid of the YMCA. [See page 233.] The ship was chartered by the American Red Cross, which has been negotiating since last December through the Swiss government and the International Red Cross Committee for the delivery of packages to our nationals in enemy territory. The Japanese government's proposal that the packages be transported on exchange ships to Portuguese East Africa and thence transshipped via Japanese ships, has been declared inadequate by the Red Cross because of lack of available cargo space and delay in transshipment. The Red Cross's statement is based on the experience it has already had in shipping goods by this method.

Labor Scholarships

WORKERS' education has found still another and distinguished sponsor. Last month Yale University announced the award of ten scholarships to labor leaders from various parts of the country, for study during the next spring term in the division of general studies in the Graduate School.

The plan was conceived by E. Wight Bakke, professor of economics, an authority on labor problems. Under his supervision these special students will have an opportunity to bore into labor legislation, labor law, the economics of collective bargaining, the structure of the American economy. They may also participate in a common research project on the origin and development of trade unions.

The recipients of the awards were chosen from thirty-eight men recommended by CIO and AFL unions, thirty-one from the CIO and seven from the AFL. Though all the major unions had been asked to recommend prospects, the greatest response came from the United Automobile Workers of America (CIO) and the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (AFL). The ten winners are all men who hold positions of responsibility in their union locals as well as in their communities.

Democracy and Thought

A HUNDRED of the nation's foremost scientists, philosophers, theologians, artists and writers gathered at Columbia University last month for the third annual conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion in their Relation to the Democratic Way of Life. This body was formed three years ago as a response to the threat of the totalitarians, who "have derived much of their strength from the artificial semblance of coherence which they have given to their thought," but under whom "science, art and religion cannot flourish." The conference essentially represents one democratic effort to clarify "some of the basic intellectual issues of our times." This was its first meeting since our own nation became involved in the war. William F. Albright, Van Wyck Brooks, Lyman Bryson, the Rev. Dr. Louis Finkelstein, Alain Locke, and Harry A. Overstreet were among those who saw their task changed only in its increasing urgency. They attacked problems of human values, the impact of ideas on human affairs, problems of education and public administration in a democracy. *The New York Times* commented: "Let us be grateful that in this trying hour American intellectual leaders are aware of their social responsibilities, and are striving to discover the fundamental truths that will help mankind." Which is to say that it is healthy for Americans to realize that democracy must be thought about with as much energy as it must be fought for.

Battles at Home

AS the war for freedom spreads to all corners of the globe, battles for "liberty and justice for all" continue to take place within our own borders. No bloody skirmishes are these, but their loss or gain has definite pertinence to the fortunes of the democratic ideal. Their outcome may even exhibit to the rest of the world how deeply the "Four Freedoms" spring from the depths of national conviction.

Last month, discrimination was being fought on two home fronts—freedom of movement, and the right to work and participate in the war effort.

Stripped to its bones, a New Jersey case hung on whether a man's debts can reduce him to a status perilously close to peonage. David Williams, today a war-worker in a Linden, N. J., cement factory but yesterday a sharecropper, faced extradition to South Carolina for violating a verbal contract. Accused of failing to complete the farming of a cotton crop for which he had received payment in advance, he had been arrested on August 14 and thrown into jail. Four months before he had moved to New Jersey with his wife and six children in an attempt to find work which would assure him a livelihood. Under sharecropping he had been unable to keep out of debt for twelve years. Four Linden attorneys volunteered their services to prevent the extradition warrant, signed by the governor, from being executed. At this writing, they have succeeded in obtaining a stay from the Common Pleas Court to enable their client to answer the complaint.

Another case involving freedom of movement carries us to the West. A preliminary skirmish was lost in Milwaukee where a United States District Court denied a writ of *habeas corpus* to Lincoln Shichi Kanai, an American-born citizen of Japanese descent, charged with violating General DeWitt's proclamation prohibiting all persons of Japanese ancestry from leaving the military zones on the West Coast. The American Civil Liberties Union had supported the petition on the ground that the classification of American citizens with enemy aliens was discriminatory. Undaunted by this setback, the ACLU announced that it would make a second defense of Mr. Kanai in San Francisco where he is being remanded for trial.

In another test case in Modoc County, Calif., the ACLU is attacking the legality of interning American citizens on the sole ground of national origin. In arguing for an Amer-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ican-born citizen's right to be released from a relocation center, it maintains that the power to exclude persons of Japanese ancestry from military areas "certainly doesn't contain in it the power to detain after exclusion. . . . There never has been a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the right of a military commander to hold a citizen . . . without hearing."

Out in San Francisco a comprehensive report has been issued by the Bay Area Council Against Discrimination, charging industries, trade unions, government agencies, and national war work organizations with violation of the President's Executive Order against racial and other types of discrimination in war work. The council, which was formed four months ago to back the Presidential order, contains representatives of labor, racial, religious, and employer groups. Its report particularly condemns the practice of some unions in contravention to national trade union policies and, as an example, cites the refusal of Lodge 68 of the AFL Machinist Union to admit Negro workers to membership.

It reports that certain West Coast industries, when confronted with kindred charges, had "in the majority of cases . . . altered practices which have offended" the Executive Order. Government and war work agencies implicated in complaints being investigated by the council are: "various branches of the War Department," the Mare Island Navy Yard, the U. S. Employment Service, federal housing projects, the American Red Cross, the United Service Organizations, and the local defense council.

Gifted Interpreter

EAGER, talented, Graham Romeyn Taylor has left a living imprint on American social interpretation. After graduation from Harvard, his early training was at the hands of that past master in journalism, John P. Gavit who must have remarked even then his "nose for news." This manifested itself in rare sensitiveness not only to what was afoot but to the human implications of every development that he handled as one of the younger editors of Survey Associates in the years of our founding.

At his death at sixty-two on August 30, following an operation at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, he had rounded out twenty years with the Commonwealth Fund, fifteen of them as director of its division of publications.

When in the early 90's his father, Graham Taylor, founded Chicago Commons, a "mile as the crow flies" across the tenement districts from Hull-House, he and Mrs. Taylor did more than join the ranks of the great settlement pioneers. Theirs was a settlement family in a precise sense, and their four children grew to maturity in the Grand Avenue neighborhood. Graham Romeyn is survived by two sisters, Lea Demarest Taylor, their father's successor as head of The Commons, and Katharine Taylor, director of The Shady Hill School, Cambridge. His own marriage in 1918 was with Florence Taylor of New York, a member of the staff of the National Child Labor Committee, and for many years a creative force in the American Association of Social Workers of which he himself had been executive secretary in its early days.

Mr. Taylor's first large scale assignment as a social investigator was an appointment by Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois who, following the riots of 1919, set up the Chicago Commission on Race Relations. He and Charles S. Johnson, now of the faculty of Fisk University, were its joint secretaries, and their report stands as one of the ranking documents in this field.

1880—GRAHAM ROMEYN TAYLOR—1942

Two years before, in the midst of the First World War, he had been a member of the staff, headed by Dr. Edward T. Devine, sent out in 1916 to assist the American Ambassador to Russia to bring succor to Austrian and German captive civilians in the villages in the south. He was later detailed to the office of the American Consul General in Moscow, on duty there during the Bolshevik Revolution. Still later he made a second trip, this time for the National Information Bureau, to gauge the extent of the famine that was scotching Soviet Russia. Thereafter, in 1922, he joined the Commonwealth Fund, at first as executive director of its joint committee on methods of preventing juvenile delinquency.

It was after his early newspaper experience that Mr. Taylor became one of the editors of *The Commons,* which Mr. Gavit had founded in his settlement days. In 1905, this was merged with *Charities;* "GRT" became western representative of the combined publication, and then joined our headquarter's staff under the new name: *The Survey.* There was many a page shot through with those revealing gifts of his. His most considerable contributions were his firsthand appraisals of the work-a-day communities that had sprung up on the rim of American urban centers—from the pioneer Pullman in the Chicago area to kindred developments in the New South, where he was a major participant in our survey of Birmingham. His own nationwide series took shape in a ground-breaking and colorful volume: "Satellite Cities: A Study of Industrial Suburbs, 1915."

Graham R. Taylor never relapsed into a desk man. Throughout the years, he was active, for example, in the Council on Foreign Relations, the Common Council for American Unity, and the National Urban League. As a public service in the present crisis he had brought both his keen mind and sense of justice to bear as a member of an enemy-alien hearing board. Always his was a genius for human relationships. He inveterately gave to others of his intuition, his experience and his counsel.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Social Front

War and Welfare

FIRST state to make "emergency war aid" a mandatory responsibility of local public welfare departments is New York, where a law passed in the last legislative session orders each public welfare director to submit a definite plan of operation for emergency welfare services to the local defense council and the State Department of Welfare. The local welfare departments are required to furnish aid—including food, shelter, clothing, first aid, moving facilities, cash—to persons made homeless by war-caused disaster. They must also establish registration and information centers providing referral services for directing persons to sources of other types of care. The state is to reimburse the localities for 40 percent of expenditures, but the localities must bear the administrative costs. In line with these mandatory plans, the American Red Cross has agreed to send occupants of its projected "rest centers" to the local welfare centers for information or services.

For Merchant Seamen— The men who risk their lives to deliver the goods are no longer the forgotten men of the war welfare services, at least so far as the American Red Cross is concerned. Last month the ARC began a policy of offering the same services customarily extended to the armed forces to members of the U. S. Merchant Marine. The seamen and their families are now eligible for the communication and information, reporting and referral services during periods when they are under contract for a specified cruise. Until this policy was announced the ARC's services to seamen were limited to the furnishing of food, clothing, and emergency care to the survivors of torpedoed ships. More than 2,500 survivors have been aided since the outbreak of the war.

FWAA and ARC— Among the multiplying national agreements concerning who is to render what welfare service is the Joint Policy Statement recently worked out by the Family Welfare Association of America and the American Red Cross. The statement is intended as a guide for ARC chapters and FWAA member agencies for local agreements based on "varying community conditions and the case work equipment and resources of the agencies involved." It leaves three special services as the exclusive responsibility of the Red Cross: the communication and information service, providing a liaison between the service man and his family; the reporting service, providing social histories and reports on home conditions requested by the army and navy; the claims service, providing assistance to service men and their dependents in presenting claims for government benefits. In regard to family casework, the statement leaves the responsibility "for the disposition of the request" to the agency to which it is made, decision to be based upon whether "the needs of the family situation extend beyond the service-connected problem" or whether "the primary need arises from the military service." Referrals should be made only after consultation between the two agencies and discussion of the possibilities of cooperative service, it says.

The USO— At the request of the New York State War Ballot Commission, the United Service Organizations are disseminating information in regard to absentee voting to the men and women of New York State now in the armed forces. The information will be made available through posters placed in every USO unit in the United States and in the hemisphere bases, as well as through the mobile units serving men on outpost duty in this country. . . . The recent opening of the USO lounge in the Union Terminal, Albany, N. Y., brought to fifty the number of USO lounges in railway terminals throughout the country.

Unions in the War— Calling for an "offensive on the welfare front," the National Social Service Division of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, recently issued a statement of five proposed steps for "harnessing the nation's existing social services to wartime needs." The statement proposed: the establishment of a Federal War Welfare Board to coordinate and direct all the country's vast welfare services; the formation of staff victory committees; the provision of wider union representation in the policy forming and administration of welfare services; increased legislative activity; improved personnel practices.

In an effort to implement the program, the New York City local of the Social Service Employes Union has established a Welfare Mobilization Committee to advise agencies and social workers on ways in which they can take part in the war effort. In an open letter to New York social workers the union has issued a plea for better coordination on the city's welfare front, this to be effected by the establishment of a health and welfare committee in the New York City War Council or the broadening and strengthening of the already established wartime coordinating committee of the Welfare Council of New York, the local council of social agencies. In the same letter the union backed the swelling proposal for the establishment of a Community Chest in the city.

Homes for Victory— This month marks the start of the V Home Campaign, a nationwide canvass to determine the extent to which American homes are participating in the war effort and are taking the necessary air raid precautions. Sponsored by the Office of Civilian Defense the campaign will be conducted by local defense officials, who are authorized to award V Home certificates to those homes in which the following questions can be answered in the affirmative: Does your home follow the instructions of its air raid warden? Does your home conserve food, clothing, transportation, and health? Does your home salvage essential materials? Does your home refuse to spread rumors? Is your home buying war savings stamps and bonds regularly?

Responsibility— In Maryland, the responsibility for seeing that war-connected welfare services are provided has been assumed by the state Department of Welfare in agreement with the state Civilian Defense Council. The department is working with local welfare departments in discovering what services are already available and in helping them set up plans for the provision of those that are lacking. Five types of service are considered "basic": continuing information services regarding welfare and defense; day care for children of working mothers; evacuation of children and other groups; maintenance and counseling for needy families of men in the military forces; maintenance and counseling for families needing assistance because of war-caused disaster.

In Print— How an Efficient Community Organizes Its War Services might be the subtitle of "Civilian Mobilization," the handbook on community war services recently issued jointly by the Wash-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ington State Defense Council and the Northwest Sector of the Office of Civilian Defense. Besides outlining the basic principles of operation for the local defense council, the manual describes the various committees through which the council carries out its community war services, the need for them, what they do, who should serve on them, where they get their technical information. Included are: the volunteer office and committees on public information, agriculture, housing, salvage, consumer interest, industry and natural resources, health and welfare (with its subcommittees on recreation, child care, family security, health and medical care, nutrition), human resources and skills. From the State Defense Council, 305 Harrison Street, Seattle. . . . "Monthly Allowances for the Dependents of Soldiers," explains the provisions of the recent act authorizing allowances for the dependents of men in the armed forces. Free on request from the War Department, Allowances and Allotment Branch, 20th and B Streets, N. E., Building Y, Washington, D. C.

Public Aid

THE new Rhode Island General Public Assistance Act is one of the shortest and, at the same time, one of the most comprehensive welfare acts ever to be enacted by a state legislature, according to Rhode Island social workers.

It provides for the granting of general public assistance to all persons who are in need of assistance who are not covered by federal categories, and for supplementary assistance when necessary to those who are federally covered. The law includes no residence requirement, no citizenship requirement, no maximum limit on grants. Persons in need are eligible for aid whether employable or unemployable. Assistance includes medical care and hospitalization.

The state pays not less than 70 percent of both relief and administration costs, and has authority to fix standards. Standards for general public assistance are the same as for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind. Rhode Islanders maintain that theirs are the highest general public assistance standards in the nation.

"Work or Starve"—Nearly 14,000 home relief recipients in New York City are working out their relief under the city's new work relief program, authorized in the last session of the state legislature. So far the program includes only men, who have been assigned to unskilled jobs in the parks, in the hospitals, and in the Department of Sanitation. The workers, most of whom are aliens, and thus ineligible to WPA, are paid at the WPA hourly rate, but they are allowed to work only enough hours to bring them the amount of their regular home relief allowances. About 2,000 persons interviewed for work relief jobs have been turned down because of physical disability. Of the 900 others who refused to accept job assignments, more than 400 have been dropped from the relief rolls and the rest have received warning that they will be dropped unless they go to work.

The New York State Department of Social Welfare recently advised all localities planning local work relief projects to make preliminary surveys of their home relief loads in order to determine: the number of persons available; their sex; citizenship; work skills; location in relation to the location of probable work projects; budget deficits. The department pointed out that transportation difficulties have enhanced the importance of location of workers in relation to project.

Here and There—An increase in available funds, coupled with a decline in the rolls caused by increased employment opportunities, enabled Colorado last month to revise upwards its relief budgets for "unemployables." . . . In Louisiana, general assistance has had to be discontinued because of the failure of the legislature to appropriate sufficient funds. According to the *Ponchatoula Enterprise*, "destruction and possible death" is "inevitable if assistance is not made available." . . . Mississippi has a new state relief program allowing $5 to $10 monthly payments to needy unemployables who are bedridden, chair-ridden, or unable to walk. . . . In Florida, where old age assistance is contingent upon horse racing, the governor has maintained that cuts in operation costs and a decision to make last year's taxes from the tracks stretch for a two-year period will save recipients from being affected by a possible ban on racing during the coming winter. . . . In spite of a decline in the old age assistance load in Massachusetts, costs of OAA in the state have reached a new high because of last year's law raising the maximum of grants. However, because many of the old folks have left the rolls for employment, costs are not as high as originally anticipated.

In Pennsylvania— The first change in Pennsylvania's assistance schedules since 1936 went into effect last month when maximum allowances were changed to meet the rising cost of living. Increases averaging 11 percent brought grants up to 90 percent of a "minimum budget" established by the State Department of Public Assistance after its annual cost-of-living study. The 90 percent level is that customarily maintained by the state. It is estimated that the increases will cost the state $500,000 a month, $200,000 of which will come from federal funds.

But increased grants were not the department's only additional expense in August, a month that saw the state's general assistance rolls steadily rising because of the drastic WPA cuts which took place in July. The upward trend reversed an uninterrupted decline of nearly six months duration. The department, however, could still report that more persons were leaving the relief rolls for private employment than were being added to the rolls because of loss of private jobs. In an effort to accelerate the transference from relief to employment the department recently inaugurated an experiment in rehabilitation. Over a hundred men from the long-depressed hard coal belt were helped to obtain jobs at the new Mechanicsburg Naval Supply Depot and were furnished transportation and enough money to pay for their room and board until receipt of a full week's pay.

Concerning Children

RUMORS that the lack of sufficient day care facilities for children of working mothers would force industry into a field generally considered by social workers to be a community responsibility, were proved to have been well founded last month when the Douglas Aircraft Company announced its intention of opening a day nursery for the children of the 4,000 women employes of its Santa Monica, Calif., branch. The nursery is to be situated within four miles of the plant but out of range of possible enemy fire having the plant for a target. On its staff will be a child psychologist, a professional nurse, and a dietitian. The company's plans are in answer to a problem which has assumed serious proportions in the last two months when women have been hired at the rate of two to every man.

The stimulation of a movement to speed the opening of community children's centers is the object of the new National Commission for Young Children, 3114 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., Washington, chairman Rose H. Alschuler. Sponsored by the National Association for Nursery Education, the Association for Childhood Education, the Progressive Education Association, and the American Association for University Women, the commission acts as a clearing house for ideas and information, operates entirely through existing agencies, stresses the importance of working with local defense councils. It sets forth six points as necessary spade-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

work for any group interested in establishing a children's center: investigation of the need in terms of children; investigation of present facilities; planning for standards and professional supervision; gathering information on local and state laws governing the care of children in groups; finding out about local, state or federal funds which may be available for such a program; estimation of future needs based on plans for industrial expansion.

Delinquents— "Foster Home Care for Delinquent Boys," by A. D. Kadoch and David Prichard, presents the findings of a study of the case records of 150 boys placed in foster homes by the Illinois State Training School for Boys. Statistical material gathered from the records showed that 86 percent of the boys came from broken homes; 53 percent were of average intelligence or higher; 70 percent had spent over a year in the training school before placement. Of the 65 boys still in foster homes at the time of the study, 34 were found to be making good adjustments; 25, fair adjustments; 6, poor adjustments. Their adjustments to the community were: 46, good; 15, fair; 4, poor. But the report points out that such classification "is not absolute," and warns: " . . . some boys who are able to succeed with the assistance of supervision may fail when this prop is removed"; and "the boy who appears to be a failure may have gained considerable stability and insight into his problems while under supervision." However, it is suggested that greater success might have been achieved had not the institution's foster home placement department been impeded by various obstructions: lack of casework services and inadequate psychiatric service within the institution; no psychiatric service for the boys in foster homes; difficulty in finding foster homes because of bad publicity in regard to the institution in the press; lack of cooperation on the part of the schools. From the Illinois State Training School for Boys, St. Charles, Ill.

Children's Village— Having extended care and guidance to more than 50,000 unadjusted and underprivileged children in the past ninety-one years, the Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., has inaugurated a drive for funds for reconditioning and expanding its present facilities.

Impetus has been provided by a $200,000 fund from the Charles Hayden Foundation, to be used for a gymnasium and recreational center which will be erected at the termination of the war. This gift is conditioned upon equivalent contributions from other donors to meet other essentials on the program—a new heating plant, renovation of the school buildings and cottage homes, and additional equipment for the trade schools.

Founded in 1851 as the New York Juvenile Asylum, the Village was a pioneer in its refusal to use gates and bars for the unadjusted youth in its care. It was again a leader when early in the century it replaced a huge dormitory with a system of cottage-homes, and when it recognized the value of vocational training in social adjustment.

Under the leadership of Harold F. Strong, the present executive director, the boys at the Village today are rated on a basis of "good citizenship," which paves the way for education in community living. Stress is laid on normal, wholesome activities under a supervised psychiatric and health routine.

No Color Line— New York City's Commissioner of Welfare has warned the city's private child caring agencies that, in compliance with a recent law passed by the Board of Estimate, all public charges are to be removed from those organizations which refuse to care for Negro children unless such discrimination is discontinued. The warning came at a recent luncheon where representatives of various children's agencies met under the auspices of the New York City Committee on Child Welfare and the State Charities Aid Association to launch a campaign to increase the availability of foster homes.

Lunches and Milk— More lunches and a greater variety of food is the prospect for school lunch projects for the present school year, according to plans of the Agricultural Marketing Administration. Expenditures on the program are to be substantially larger than last year. It is hoped that 1,500,000 more children will be reached than the 5,100,000 a month who participated in the program during the year 1941-42. . . . This past summer, for the first time since the beginning of the low cost milk program two years ago, penny milk was available to children in New York City after the closing of the schools. The milk was distributed through day and summer camps and through public school playgrounds.

In Print— "Standards for Day Care of Children of Working Mothers," publication No. 284 of the U. S. Children's Bureau, presents standards for the following types of day care: group care for pre-school children; group care for children of school age; homemaker service; foster family day care. Price 10 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. . . . "Standards for Foster Day Care Homes," (mimeographed) publication No. 6 of the division for children of the state of Washington's Department of Social Security, sets up criteria of child care and physical environment for the certification of the private family homes to be used for the day care of children. Included are the provisions of the state law for "approval of agencies, institutions, and persons caring for children or placing children for care," under which such certification is required. From the department, Olympia, Wash. . . . The thirteenth annual report of the Children's Fund of Michigan details the expenditure of $735,656 of a trust fund created "to promote the health, welfare, happiness, and development of the children of the state of Michigan primarily, and elsewhere in the world." The following over-all allocations were made: grants to war charities, $60,800; child health, $371,191; child guidance, $113,408; medical research, $69,949; grants to dependency agencies, $29,150; grants to recreation agencies, $38,565. From the fund, 660 Frederick Street, Detroit, Mich.

Professional

GREETINGS made concrete by a cash gift were extended to the social workers of Great Britain by the social workers of America at the fourth national convention of the United Office and Professional Workers of America in Albany, N. Y., early this month. The message and gift, presented by Fred K. Hoehler, president of the American Public Welfare Association and of the National Conference of Social Work, were accepted in behalf of the British social workers by Margaret G. Bondfield, former Minister of Labor in Great Britain. Contributors to the gift fund and signatories to the message that went with it were prominent social workers, union and non-union, from various parts of the country and various fields. In their greeting they expressed appreciation of the manner in which British social workers have upheld "the noblest traditions of social work" and of the humanitarianism and respect for the individual with which they have "challenged fascism's brutality." The message was carried to Great Britain by transatlantic broadcast arranged through the courtesy of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

State Conferences— Neither the tire shortage nor gasoline rationing has discouraged the following state conferences of social work from clinging to their plans of holding annual meetings in the fall: the Connecticut Conference of Social Work scheduled to meet in Hartford, September 16-17; the Rhode Island Conference of Social Work, Providence,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

September 18-19; the North Dakota State Conference of Social Welfare, Grand Forks, September 27-30; the Oklahoma Social Welfare Association, Oklahoma City, September 30-October 3.

Others scheduled to meet in October are: the Ohio Welfare Conference at Columbus, October 6-9; the Wisconsin Welfare Council, Milwaukee, October 8-10; the South Carolina Conference of Social Work, Columbia, October 13-15; the Wyoming Conference of Social Work, Casper, October 18-20; the West Virginia Conference of Social Work, Parkersville, October 21-23.

The Kentucky Conference of Social Welfare will meet in Lexington the first or second week of November. Other conferences planning November meetings are: the Maine Conference of Social Welfare, Lewiston, November 3-4; the Indiana State Conference on Social Work, Indianapolis, November 4-6; the New York State Conference on Social Work, Syracuse, November 10-13; the Illinois Welfare Association, Peoria, November 11-14; the New Jersey Welfare Council, Asbury Park, November 12-13; the Delaware State Conference on Social Work, Wilmington, November 18-19.

A New England Conference on Social Work, sponsored by the state conferences of the New England states, will meet in Boston, November 30-December 3.

Contract—The union shop, arbitration of disputes by the New York State Board of Mediation, and the reopening of salary rates in the event of rising living costs were some of the points won by the Social Service Employes Union, CIO, in a contract signed recently with the Young Men's Vocational Foundation in New York. Termed by the union its first Victory Contract the agreement formally recognizes the agency as "an essential part of the war effort" and points out that the contract was "in accordance with the President's declaration of the urgent need for cooperation by management and labor in all spheres for winning the war." The Young Men's Vocational Foundation is a private agency concerned with the vocational direction and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

Courses— Beginning this month, Columbia University is inaugurating a course for the training of physical therapy technicians. The instruction, to extend over a two-year period, has been organized in compliance with the requirements of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association. Prerequisites to the course are: sixty semester hours of college, including courses in physics and biology or graduation from an accredited school of nursing or an accredited school of physical education. A certificate of proficiency in physical therapy will be granted to those completing the course. . . . The curriculum in public health nursing of the University of North Carolina's School of Public Health has recently been placed on the accredited list of programs of study for graduate nurses by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. . . . During the second week in November, the New York Association for the Blind will present a Lighthouse Volunteer Course with the double purpose of educating the public to the kind of work being done for and by the blind and to instruct persons who may be interested in doing volunteer work. The course will be conducted by sighted and blind members of the Lighthouse staff.

Opportunities— The U. S. Civil Service Commission is advertising for "consultants in public assistance," with salaries to range from $2,600 to $4,600 depending on the position filled. Appointments, to be made in Washington, D. C. and in the twelve regional offices of the Social Security Board, will be classed as war service appointments and will not extend beyond six months after the termination of the war. For further information write for Recruiting Circular 75 from the Public Social Services Unit, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington. . . . Medical social workers are wanted by the California State Personnel Board, which is holding an examination September 26—final date for filing applications, September 16. Positions will pay $200 a month to start. Applicants must be U. S. citizens and California residents. . . . Case workers and case work supervisors are being sought by the City Service Commission of Baltimore, the positions to pay $1,700 and $1,800 respectively—no residence requirement. Write to Room 107, City Hall, Baltimore, Md.

In Print—"The Social Welfare Resource Book of Baton Rouge, La.," an annotated directory of all welfare, civic, service and health agencies in that city, was originated as a project for the class in community organization at the Graduate School of Public Welfare Administration, Louisiana State University. Because of the usefulness of the information it contains, the study was bound and mimeographed and is now available for $1 from the school.

"It is Recorded," a mimeographed manual on recording, prepared by the staff of the Department of Public Welfare of the town of Greenwich, Conn., outlines the information necessary for inclusion in a useful public welfare case record, from intake interview through the closing summary. Also included are guides for referral letters to the various types of community resources. From the department, Greenwich.

The fourth edition of the "Handbook of Scientific and Technical Societies and Institutions of the United States and Canada" has recently been issued by the National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C., price $4. The handbook lists 1,269 American and 143 Canadian organizations, giving in each case the name of its president and secretary, and facts concerning its history, object, membership, meetings, research funds, serial publications. Included is information on the affiliated societies of the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Council on Education, the Social Science Research Council.

The Public's Health

FIRST state in the nation to experiment with compulsory sickness insurance is Rhode Island, where the legislature recently passed a law providing for compensation for persons who lose work because of illness. Closely allied to the state's unemployment compensation law, which calls for a 1.5 percent contribution from the employe of his first $3,000 in wages, the law provides for the allotment of two thirds of this contribution to a cash sickness insurance fund. Benefits, depending on the highest quarterly wages of the worker, will range from $7.50 to $18 a week. The law, to be administered by the unemployment compensation board, covers only those persons included in the unemployment compensation law. The American Association of Social Security, which is opposed to the new measure, has pointed out several "defects": limited coverage and inadequate benefits; vagueness in the definition of "disabling illness"; lack of provision for medical services; the placing of the entire financial burden on the workers. Other quarters have hailed it as a pioneer step toward widespread health insurance.

Research—The largest single grant in the history of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is to be made over a five-year period to Johns Hopkins University for an intensive and long range study of the disease. According to recent announcement from the foundation, the university will receive $300,000 with which it will establish a Center for the Study of Infantile Paralysis and Related Viruses where "numerous scientists with widely diverse backgrounds can be pooled in a concentrated attack upon the disease." The center will be

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

under the direction of Dr. Kenneth F. Maxcy, professor of epidemiology in the university's School of Hygiene and Public Health. . . . The Lankenau Hospital Cancer Research Institute in Philadelphia is to receive $2,000,000 from the estate of Mrs. Anna C. Burr, recently deceased.

In the Army Now—The American Red Cross-Harvard University Hospital, established in London two years ago for the study of wartime epidemics, has recently been taken over by the United States Army. The twenty-two prefabricated buildings contain a hospital, research laboratory and field equipment consisting of ambulances and other mobile units.

Meat and Health—Meat is the hero of "The Meat You Eat," the second dramatic report to the New York legislature of the trichinosis commission set up two years ago. [See *Survey Midmonthly,* November 1940, page 331.] It is the story of meat inspection, of treatment and processing, of the nutritional value of meat. And the villain of the piece is the tiny trichina, a microscopic worm that can become lodged in the muscles of a human being after the ingestion of infected uncooked pork. The commission points out that one sixth of the persons of this country are estimated to be infected by trichinae, that there is no known cure for the disease, that it is not even known how widespread the infection must be throughout the body before the disease can cause harm. But because methods of prevention *are* known the commission strongly urges the adoption of the following measures: a law requiring that all garbage collected in any municipality for the purpose of feeding it to swine be heated for the purpose of destroying the pork parasite; a broad educational campaign to urge housewives to cook pork thoroughly, to impress hog raisers with the necessity of cooking garbage and adopting sanitary practices, to inform doctors regarding the latest diagnostic aids for trichinosis. The commission also recommends the adoption of a statewide compulsory meat inspection system.

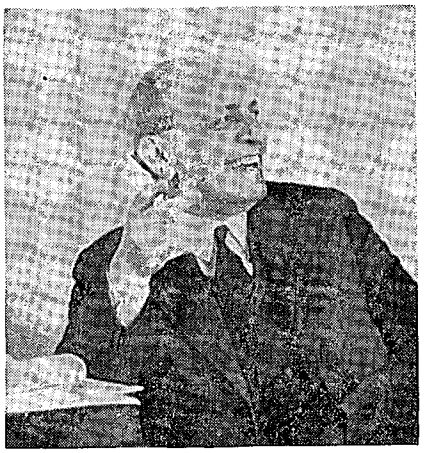
Nutrition—A concentrated effort to reduce the loss of manpower on the production front through a national industrial nutrition program was announced last month by Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission. The program hinges on the industrial nutrition advisory service under the direction of Dr. W. H. Sebrell of the U. S. Public Health Service and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, and M. L. Wilson of the ODHWS. The service will make recommendations to specific industrial plants on practical ways of meeting industrial nutrition problems. The program is a new phase of the National Nutrition Program under which 2,500 community and county nutrition committees have sprung up in the past year. Efforts are also to be made to reach into the homes of the American women who pack the daily lunches of 8,000,000 war workers. . . . The New York state legislature recently set up an eight-man committee on nutrition to make investigations designed to improve the diet of war workers. The committee is charged to inquire into the nutritional status of war workers, the comparative merits of setting up canteens or providing vitamin pills, possible community action for the improvement of nutrition. . . . The difficulties of changing diet habits are indicated in "Some Aspects of the Work of the Committee on Food Habits," recently issued by the National Research Council's committee on food habits [see *Survey Midmonthly,* June 1942, page 190], which says: " . . . food habits are . . . inextricably bound in with . . . methods of production, distribution and consumption, caste and status classifications, infant care and educational procedures, symbols of maturation, patterns of inter-personal relations, as well as the material equipment of living, style of housing, furniture, kitchen utensils, heating, storage, refrigeration." The committee has so far issued six reports on specific phases of the problem of food habits.

For Diabetics—Because of the special risks that diabetics must face in an air raid the New York Diabetes Association has suggested a list of precautions to be taken by a diabetic person during the war. These include carrying an identification card bearing his name, address, and the address of his doctor; having a supply of insulin and an insulin syringe in his possession at all times; carrying with him concentrated foods forming the equivalent of his carbohydrate diet.

The Amazon Valley—A vast public health project undertaken jointly by the United States and the Brazilian governments began in the Amazon Valley last month with the arrival of the first shipment of a $250,000 consignment of drugs to treat the various tropical diseases endemic in the area. The drugs, including atabrine for malaria and jungle fever, sulfanilamide for infections, neo-salvarsan for syphilis, were but the prologue of a project for which the U. S. Government has allotted $5,000,000 and for which the Brazilian government has also set aside funds. Eventually thousands of physicians, workers, and nurses will be scattered over the jungle area where approximately 200,000 persons are estimated to need medical attention. The project will be jointly administered by the U. S. Government's Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Brazilian Ministry of Education and Public Health.

Blood Procurement—The army and navy have expanded their original request for blood donations for the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1943 from 900,000 to 2,500,000, according to an announcement from the American Red Cross. Their first quota of 380,000 for the period ending June 30, 1942, was surpassed by 80,000 donations. Difficulties in obtaining the specialized equip-

ALLEN T. BURNS



After serving twenty years with the Community Chests and Councils, Inc., for twelve as executive and for eight as executive vice-president, Allen T. Burns has resigned, effective January 1, 1943, in order to devote full time to his new duties as executive secretary of the National Budget Committee for War Appeals. [See page 230] In the score of years with Mr. Burns at its helm, the Chest movement spread from a mere handful of cities to more than 600 communities, the Annual Mobilization for Human Needs flowered from an idea into a national tradition, business corporations began to accept responsibility toward a community's social needs. These happenings were not accidental. "Allen Burns is the burr under the saddle blanket," the CC and C's president once said.

Ralph H. Blanchard, on the staff of the Community Chests and Councils for the past fourteen years, will guide its course as executive secretary after the first of the year. Mr. Burns will continue a close connection with the association by serving as special consultant and as a member of the board of directors.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ment needed for processing the blood has limited the Red Cross donor centers to eighteen cities. Several of these centers, however, are operating mobile blood collecting units for covering an area within a radius of forty or fifty miles. In addition to dried blood plasma, the donations are henceforth to be processed into serum albumin, a new blood substitute requiring less storage space than the plasma.

V. D. Quarantine— Compulsory quarantine and treatment of prostitutes infected with venereal disease has been declared constitutional in Arkansas in a state supreme court decision upholding a Little Rock city ordinance. Adopted a year ago when the city became a vital defense area, the ordinance prohibits prostitution and provides for examination of convicted prostitutes and the hospitalization of those afflicted with syphilis or gonorrhea. Under its provisions, convicted and infected persons may be quarantined by the city health officer in any suitable hospital or other quarantine center of the state. The supreme court's decision reversed a previous ruling of a lower court that the ordinance was an unwarranted restriction on personal liberty. In the year since the ordinance has been in effect, more than 600 convicted women have been examined, 300 found infected with venereal disease, 211 quarantined. . . . Dayton, Ohio, has also provided for venereal disease quarantine through a recently enacted ordinance. Under the Dayton measure, persons suffering from syphilis and gonorrhea in the infectious stages may be quarantined in the home, hospital, or other suitable place, when in the opinion of the health officer the procedure is necessary for the public health.

Soldiers' Wives— The Children's Bureau has earmarked $198,000 of its 1943 maternal and child welfare fund for the obstetric and pediatric care of wives and babies of men in the military services. Grants will be made to the states on a non-matching basis. A project of this type near Washington, D. C. has already given complete maternity care to 132 women and at present is extending prenatal care to 278 others. Only the wives of enlisted men are eligible.

People and Things

TWENTY-FIVE years ago this month President Wilson proclaimed the founding of the American Junior Red Cross. Last month as it prepared to observe its silver anniversary the organization, which now has a membership of 14,000,000 young people, announced plans for the establishment of a convalescent home for sick and wounded British children. The home will be constructed and supported for one year out of a $12,000 allocation from the organization's National Children's Fund. It will contain approximately twenty-five beds to be occupied by children whose affliction has arisen from war conditions. Altogether the American Junior Red Cross has sent more than $91,000 to England since the beginning of the war.

New Jobs— Reaching clear across the continent for a new secretary of nationality community interests in its division of community YWCA's, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, New York, has secured Annie Clo Watson from San Francisco where she was executive secretary of the International Institute. Miss Watson, who begins her new duties the fifteenth of this month, succeeds Ethel Bird, retired. . . . New head of the bureau of research and statistics of the Minnesota State Department of Social Security, succeeding Lowell Marsh who has joined the U. S. Army, is William E. Gordon, formerly an instructor in statistics in the field of public health at the University of Minnesota. . . . Fae Logan recently resigned as child welfare consultant in the Indiana State Department of Public Welfare to take charge of the licensing of children's institutions and agencies for the Arizona State Department of Social Security and Welfare. . . . Robert C. Jones, experienced in social work in Cuba and Mexico as well as in the United States, has been appointed to the staff of the Pan-American Union. His concern will be inter-American relations in the social security and social service fields.

Among recently announced appointments on the national headquarters staff of the American Red Cross were: Edward G. Sabine, former director of the division of employment of the WPA in New York City, to fill the newly created position of director of personnel relations; J. Blaine Gwin, who since 1925 has held various important positions in the national staff, as director of employment; Livingston L. Blair, formerly assistant national director of the American Junior Red Cross, as director.

War Workers— From both sides of the world came word to the American Red Cross last month of the safe arrival of its representatives. Helen Hall, on leave as headworker from New York's Henry Street Settlement, was in Australia where she is to aid in organizing the ARC's expanded service program for American troops. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. reached England where she will act as assistant to the director of a Red Cross Club for American service men. Other arrivals in England were: Edward T. Clark of Goshen, N. Y., James L. Brown of Philadelphia, Lunsford P. Yandell of New York, all to act as assistants to the ARC's delegate to the British Isles; Ralph M. Studebaker, erstwhile state recreation consultant in Florida for the NYA, who will serve the ARC in England as assistant field director in charge of recreation; John L. Barnes of New York, also assistant field director.

The new director of the USO's Overseas Service Division is William E. Leigh, until recently director on lease-lend shipments of the procurement division of the U. S. Treasury. . . . The Greater New York Fund lost its president last month when Thomas S. Lamont resigned to enter the army as a major. . . . Grace L. Coyle has been loaned temporarily by Western Reserve University to the community management division of the War Relocation Authority where she will work on problems affecting women and children. . . . William Haber of the University of Michigan and former executive director of the National Refugee Service is in Washington serving as chief of the planning and progress reports division of the War Manpower Commission.

Honored— Many American friends of B. E. Astbury, general secretary of the London Charity Organization Society, were gratified to hear that he received the Order of the British Empire in the recent presentation of birthday honors.

Here and There— The Foreign Policy Association has appointed Sherman S. Hayden, formerly on the faculty of Columbia University, as assistant to the president. Mr. Hayden took up his new duties at the beginning of last month. . . . New York City has a new commissioner of health, Dr. Ernest L. Stebbins, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. John L. Rice. Also new in New York's Health Department is Dr. Myron E. Wegman who succeeds Dr. Albert McCown as director of training and research in the Bureau of Child Hygiene. Dr. Wegman has for the past year served as assistant professor of child hygiene in the School of Tropical Medicine in San Juan, Puerto Rico. . . . Following the retirement of W. H. Cameron from active direction of the National Safety Council, Ned H. Dearborn has been named the council's executive vice-president and managing director. For the past eight years Mr. Dearborn has been dean of the division of general education, New York University.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Readers Write

What Service Men Want

To the Editor: As a former social worker now in the navy I have been interested in the reactions of enlisted men to the services of the USO. I have talked to many service men from all parts of the United States.

The service that the fellows seem to appreciate most is the sponsoring of dances in or near the camps. The thing that they really want is a chance to meet some of the people in the towns where they are stationed. That, of course, is understandable. Men come into the army or navy, often far away from home, and become just one more sailor or soldier among thousands. I think it is this sort of loss of identity along with many other problems of adjustment to a quite different sort of life that causes the first few weeks in the service to be so difficult. These USO sponsored dances give the enlisted men a chance to know people that they would probably not otherwise meet.

Seattle, Wash. Jimmy Hennessy

War Industry Welfare Service

To the Editor: Anything that social agencies can do to increase production of war materials will be a contribution to the war effort.

Efficiency of production requires that employes be regularly on the job, physically fit, and with minds free from an undue amount of worry.

A worker may have serious sickness in the family or be suffering from anxiety caused by one of the dozens of other problems with which social agencies are familiar. Yet, he may have great inhibition against applying to any social agency, or he may, because of long hours of work, not have time to go to the agency during office hours. It seems, then, that the point of initial interview and application for social service should be carried to the worker's place of employment. This has already been done in the health field, which has taken medical examinations, first aid, immunization, and other programs into the factory.

It is therefore suggested that arrangements be made with the management of factories and shops in war industries for a qualified volunteer or professional social worker to be on hand at the place of employment at certain hours, or by appointment, to talk with employes who may have distracting personal or family problems.

The social worker would seek to determine the nature of the employe's problem and, after clearing with the local social service exchange, recommend the employe to the services of an appropriate agency. If the employe manifested interest, the social worker would then arrange for him to have an appointment with the representative of the agency at the factory, the home, the agency's office, or elsewhere.

Such a program might appropriately be called the War Industry Welfare Service. With the central purpose of keeping the employe efficient and steadily at work, the plan of treatment would take into account his cooperation and point of view.

Based on the mobilization of the resources of all types of social agencies, public and private, the War Industry Welfare Service could be undertaken as a responsibility of the Council of Social Agencies or a committee of the local defense council rather than as a project of any one agency engaged in direct service to clients. It would make no attempt to extend other than referral services, leaving the intricacies of the client's problem to the agencies equipped to grapple with them. It could be made known to the employes through a circular or bulletin.

The greatly increasing use of women workers in industry may well give rise to a poignant need for such a service, as women are particularly apt to have conflicting home and work responsibilities.

It would, however, be advisable to test the plan at first in one or two plants only, until some of the problems of organization and procedure are ascertained and solved. Ellery F. Reed

The Community Chest, Cincinnati, Ohio

No Time for Extras

To the Editor: In Miss Whaley's letter, "Attention Schools!" [see *Survey Midmonthly*, July 1942, page 206] she refers to Walter Pettit's annual report to the trustees of the New York School of Social Work, which I have not read, but I doubt very much that Mr. Pettit's long experience in professional education would lead him to believe that it was either possible or desirable to teach some of the things that Miss Whaley thinks the schools ought to be teaching.

Most social service students have to make sacrifices to come to the schools, and the maximum length of time they can stay is ordinarily not more than six quarters. Many of them have to take this in two or three bites with time in between to replenish the exchequer. With this brief period available for a professional education, there is no time for "extras" and barely time for the essentials. Thus, the schools must scrutinize their curricula very carefully to make certain that it *is* the essentials that they are teaching. The continuing work of the curriculum committee of the American Association of Schools of Social Work is very important here.

Miss Whaley might disagree with school administrators as to what the essentials really are, but she would also find herself in general disagreement with the educators in the fields of law and medicine, both of whom have been at the job of professional education a lot longer than have social workers and can ordinarily keep their students about twice as long. Many of the things that Miss Whaley thinks social work students should acquire as part of their education would be equally useful for the young doctor or lawyer. However, the medical and law schools long ago discovered either that these things could more profitably be learned on the job, or did not lend themselves to teaching.

Running all the way through Miss Whaley's letter is the hope that in some way the schools can design courses that will make it possible to substitute education for experience and communicate the "light touch." There is no denying that it would be a great thing for the schools if they could do either of these things, but so far no one has been able to sit down and draft the content of courses that would yield these desirable results.

The M.D. or J.D. as "the outward and visible evidence" cannot guarantee the possession of "the inward and spiritual grace"—no more can the A.M. in social service administration.

School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago James Brown

How Many Refugees?

To the Editor: An item in the July issue of the *Survey Midmonthly* points out a discrepancy of figures pertaining to refugee immigration to the United States since 1933. The item notes that in the pamphlet "Refugees at Work," 150,000 is given as the number of refugees who have come to this country, while the figure given in the annual report of the National Refugee Service is 250,000.

You will be interested to know that the National Refugee Service estimate of 250,000 includes *all* Jewish ("Hebrew") immigrants or temporary visitors who have come to this country within the last five years, in view of the fact that regardless of the reason for their emigration they cannot now return to their country of previous residence. However, in the 150,000 of "Refugees at Work" only immigrants from selected countries for certain years are considered refugees, irrespective of "race."

Arthur D. Greenleigh

National Refugee Service, Inc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Book Reviews

For Alert Adults

AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY, by John Lewis Gillin and John Philip Gillin. Macmillan. 806 pp. Price $3.75.

AMERICAN SOCIETY AND THE CHANGING WORLD, by C. H. Pegg, *et al.* Crofts. 601 pp. Price $3.50.

Postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

SINCE there were no college texts like these twenty years ago, they should be read by all alert adults. Oldsters must read and heed such books if they want to play an intelligent part in rebuilding the world now being blasted. We will win the war all right, but winning a worthwhile peace will be a more difficult job, even if it is less bloody and barbarous. Our college men and women will be increasingly educated by books like these; their elders should now be learning their language. People over fifty will not be worth much in the post-war world unless they can think like those in their twenties.

The Gillins, *père et fils,* have turned out a fine piece of collaboration. It is modern sociology infused with more comprehensive comparative cultural anthropology than most texts exhibit. This gives it a kind of temporal depth and spatial sweep that makes one think in global terms. The authors are much more careful with their terminology than many sociologists are. They attempt to steer a straight path through the wilderness of words sociologists have invented. The result is that the reader is indirectly introduced to the "classic" literature of sociology and is also helped to make something more than confusion out of it.

After some attention to physical anthropology, the biological traits of man, and the basic facts of population, they devote about three hundred pages to analysis, classification, and discussion of group phenomena, including familial, economic, educational, political, and religious groupings. Most people say "sociology is the science of group behavior," or something like that, but the Gillins really have taken this seriously and have done an excellent job. It is not theoretically satisfactory to me, but there is no space here to talk about that. The authors go on to discuss the basic social processes of competition, conflict, accommodation, and assimilation, and do it better than most textbook writers have done. They conclude with a short but excellent discussion of the social pathologies of poverty and dependency (including sickness) and crime.

Professor Pegg and his nine co-workers have produced a good general social science orientation course covering the present world from the historical, economic, political science, and sociological angles. Specifically, recent events are covered in the U.S.S.R., Italy, Germany, France, British Empire, Scandinavia, Far East, and Latin America up to and including the present war. This gives the global consciousness which citizens of tomorrow, who also must be citizens of the United Nations, must have.

Part II is devoted primarily to the United States and deals with such questions as the structure and functioning of government, propaganda, foreign policy, conservation, agriculture, modern business, government and business, the consumer, labor, unemployment, social security, family and youth, crime, the race problem, and population—all from the four-fold point of view. It is one of the better efforts at synthesis of the social sciences and probably more valuable for the general reader than the Gillins' book.

That these two cooperative texts, one with two and one with nine authors, are so well done, so uniform and evenly balanced, thus refuting the old idea that collaborations are bound to be spotty and repetitive, may be a sign that mankind is entering a new era of cooperative living and thinking. If teachers can write books together and students can study them, perhaps we eventually shall learn how to live together in the world without periodic recourse to bloody destruction.

READ BAIN

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

A Way of Life

SEX GUIDANCE IN FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION, by Frances Bruce Strain. Macmillan. 340 pp. Price $2.25, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

OUT of her rich experience as educator, author, and community organizer, this author presents material of primary importance in these times, for family relationships represent our only anchorage in a war-torn world. In non-technical and forceful language, with plenty of illustrative material, she shows the practicability of beginning education for family life in early childhood, continuing until maturity, recognizing the needs and interests of the age level, and weaving psychological, physiological, and social interests into the pattern.

Discussing techniques for dealing with questions arising naturally in the minds of boys and girls on each age level, she describes the need, value, and procedures of providing for personal counselling with youth. The counsellor, she says, must be neither a judge nor a prosecutor, but an understanding and sympathetic friend who can help the boy or girl to believe in his own possibilities and who can reeducate him in sex attitudes and assist him to realization of his ability to attain true satisfactions by integrating sexual experience with mental, ethical, and social expression. She also stresses the importance of providing a simple and dignified sex vocabulary with which to replace the vulgar terminology of the street or schoolyard. The book ends with an excellent classified bibliography.

This book is a "must" for social workers, public health nurses, all workers with children and youth, as well as for teachers and parents.

The closing paragraph summarizes the purpose of sex guidance: "Yet most assuredly sex education is not merely a course of study, a tale that is told. It is a way of life. This way of life we have already begun to offer young people and to it they are already responding. Their thoughts are clearer, their steps are surer, their loves are sweeter, their future homes hold greater promise of permanency and happiness, all because the inner wellspring of their being, a dynamic, vivifying inheritance, has been released, free to work out its creative and procreative purposes."

New York VALERIA HOPKINS PARKER

Co-ops in Ireland

PADDY THE COPE—AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY, by Patrick Gallagher. Introduction by Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Devin-Adair. 288 pp. Price $2.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

HERE is something new in the field of cooperative literature. Written without pretension or affectation, the story of "Paddy the Cope" grips and sways one as does no other cooperative book that this reviewer has ever read.

The "Cope," for the benefit of American readers, is the Irish version of co-op. As the leader of the Irish Cooperative Movement in its long and bitter battle with the Gombeen men, Patrick Gallagher became known everywhere as Paddy the Cope.

The volume is a splendid argument for the co-ops simply because the writer has never attempted to make it an open argument. He does not prate of principles. He does not attempt to preach cooperation as a panacea. He merely tries to tell the story of his life and the growth of cooperation in Ireland as he saw it take place.

The story of Paddy's life is moving in its simplicity. He tells it, not as a cooperator but as a human being. It is the story of Paddy Pat Bawn, as the boy was called in Cleendra on the bleak, barren coast of Donegal. The story is as simple and homely as the peat fires and rush candles of his tiny home.

He approaches the cooperative phase of his life through the recounting of his own poverty stricken childhood that was

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nevertheless rich with human affection and warm humor.

It is the story of a boy who grows up as an alien worker in Scotland, finds the cooperative movement in Scotland and through it saves enough to buy a tiny farm in Donegal. Just as naturally and simply as he tells the story of his life, he tells the story of his returning to Ireland with his idea for the alleviation of the bitterness of life in his community.

The story of the long battle with the traders, the Gombeen men, is a dramatic and moving one. We see the cooperative movement grow and unfold, not through the eyes of a violent partisan but through the eyes of a human being who changes the whole pattern of life in his section of Donegal.

It is a grand book; a moving and inspiring book. It should be required reading for every American, certainly for the two million who are organized in the American cooperative movement.

New York BERTRAM B. FOWLER

Influencing Student Life

CREATIVE GROUP WORK ON THE CAMPUS, by Louise Price. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University. 437 pp. Price $3.25 (cloth), postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

HERE is the first attempt to study the significance of certain aspects of campus life, particularly what the author calls "creative group work," in the light of theoretical considerations drawn from some newer emphases in philosophy, psychology, and sociology.

The author is uniquely fitted to make such a study. Through her experience on the national staff of the Girl Scouts, Inc., she developed a growing conviction regarding the need for applying social group work insight and skill to dealing with the problems of student life on the campus. When faced with an opportunity to take a new position bringing her into the college field, she utilized this point of vantage to project her inquiry. One could wish she were better grounded in both the theoretical and practical aspects of social group work practice than the study indicates. This handicap however, she has largely overcome by her wealth of practical experience as well as by her independent search for underlying theoretical considerations through graduate study.

Her dissertation is in three sections. The first deals in part with examples of the development of work with groups under certain auspices in the larger culture, such as in social service, recreation, government, industry, and formal education. This attempt seems abortive and in some instances the data are inaccurate as to detail and interpretation. It is by far the least satisfactory part of the whole volume. The second part of the first section is composed of the presentation of certain theoretical considerations selected from newer emphases in philosophy, psychology, and sociology. Though no comprehensive treatment is undertaken this part establishes a fair amount of criteria for the evaluation of the material which follows. For persons not familiar with these sources, this section will be valuable as a point of departure for intensive study.

The experimental data from Stephens College and Stanford University comprise the second section which takes up three fourths of the entire volume. This material includes a description of the development of student life at Stephens from 1912 to 1940, and data collected from Stephens' students during one of the later years which were treated and discussed (*à la* W. W. Charters) with both faculty and students. It is here that a discussion of "case work with normal students" reveals that by the term is meant work with individuals and not social case work.

By far the greater part of section two is devoted to material from Stanford University. This is the best part of the book. It includes keen analysis and description of student life, particularly the intensive study of the Union Club, one of the student living groups. Here the *potentialities* for skilled social group work and social inter-group work (community organization) are revealed.

Conclusions and recommendations for further research are presented in the third section of the study. In this part the reader can for the first time resolve his confusion over some of the terms used in a seemingly interchangeable way, such as group work, creative group work, work with groups, group process, and social group work.

Creative group work on the campus is the author's own term, defined as "the guidance of students and faculty in the rational adaptation of community arrangements and personal adjustments to changing conditions by democratic methods." In this section its major aims are formulated and the material in section two is discussed against the background of the theoretical considerations described in section one. It is well done, but this reviewer missed certain theoretical considerations born of social group work practice and experimentation. The portion on administrative officers and creative group work points up the qualifications for "personnel officers" which should be taken to heart by college and university administrators throughout the land.

The excellent conclusion shows particularly the influence of Muzafer Sherif and John Dewey, which is as it should be.

This is a really valuable piece of literature for social workers, especially group workers, and for all in position to influence student life on the campus. It points the way to desirable personnel standards for persons engaged in campus work, and suggests possibilities to schools of social work for field instruction placements and for the recruiting of students. WILBER I. NEWSTETTER

School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh

Expression of Democracy

THE SWEDISH COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SYSTEM, by Paul H. Norgren. Harvard University Press. 337 pp. Price $3.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

FOR many Americans, Sweden has been a laboratory for living experiments in democracy. Its cooperative movement, social legislation, population policy, its currency, trade and recovery policies, all have revealed a marked ability to cope with the complex problem of industrial society within the democratic framework. Professor Norgren now brings us an excellently detailed and critical report on one of the most important of these expressions of democracy—the collective bargaining process. His book provides a valuable insight into the problems of industrial democracy and a corrective to many illusory hopes and beliefs in a future mandated industrial peace. The Wertheim Foundation, which supported his study, could vastly extend its influence if it would send marked copies to all of our legislators and newspaper editors.

The first part of the book is historical, pointing out, first, that the rise of trade unions has been closely paralleled, and even exceeded in centralization, by the rise of strong employer bargaining groups; second, the rapid encroachment of industrial unions upon craft unions; third, the widening of unionization to include almost 70 percent of employed workers. By comparison with our own experience, two vital facts stand out in this history. One is the significant, widespread, and early recognition by employers of trade unions and of the need for collective bargaining. The other is the growing recognition of the need for and the place of organization for those characteristically unorganized groups—farm workers, civil service workers, and the employes of state owned enterprises.

The bulk of the book is devoted to the process of collective bargaining itself: how agreements are made, what they contain, and what kind of bargaining takes place within the framework of the agreements signed between a national union and a national federation of employers. Bargaining in two industries, machinery and the building trades, is examined in some detail. The struggle for recognition and status by many unions in America has created the impression that the signed agreement is the end of the story—"and they lived happily ever

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

after." It is but the preface, for the area of struggle now shifts from recognition to interpretation, application, and adjudication of signed agreements. Appropriately, the role of government is reduced to that of a referee, to mediate and conciliate in arriving at agreements and to arbitrate differences in their application. But the widest latitude is left both to employers and unions in arriving at terms of the agreement, and it is interesting to note that employer groups have on occasion been more militant in enforcing lockouts than unions in calling strikes.

In his concluding chapters Professor Norgren appraises the system as a whole, its effects on the economic life of Sweden, and its possible application to America. Both employers and unions are business-cycle conscious, both are moving toward long range planning in their negotiations, but, strangely enough, little has been accomplished in the common solution of the broader problems of industrial democracy.

Can the Swedish "lessons" be applied to the American industrial scene? Professor Norgren is properly critical: there is no short cut to maturity; the history and conditions of the two countries impose limitations on unalloyed institutional borrowing. But one lesson exists for both countries: imposed interference with the interplay of free men who have a strong democratic impulse to fight it out among themselves is one of the roads to fascism.

CHARLES KRAMER
National Labor Relations Board

Statesman in Brotherhood

MAKING THE MOST OF YOURSELF, by James E. West. Appleton-Century. 119 pp. Price $1, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

OUT of a richly varied experience James E. West advises all boys about "Making the Most of Yourself." "Making the Most of Yourself" is just what James E. West has done with his own life.

As a boy he made his own way, secured his own education, carved out a place for himself as a lawyer, and as volunteer playground executive in Washington, D. C. brought about the calling of a White House Children's Conference. Later he was drafted to become the chief executive of the great cooperative Boy Scout movement and has been the leader in building this movement for more than thirty years. He has been for many years editor-in-chief of *Boys Life*. Warmly human in his thinking and his living, he could not be otherwise in writing for boys. His book reveals the deep religious foundation which has always been the basis of his life.

It is not new or over-dramatic to state that two and two make four and three times three equals nine. Yet the eternal truths need to be stated over again for each new generation of boys.

When we deal with boys we need to take it for granted, as does Mr. West, that all boys should be helped to develop qualities of initiative, courage, capacity to think straight and fast, powers of concentration, of perseverance, of ready enthusiasm, of good cheer, of readiness to work, of being friendly, of being courteous, of being reverent, of building a happy world around them. Each new crop of boys needs occasionally at least to face the question of what the qualities are that give beauty and charm and worth to the world in which we live, what it really is that makes life livable.

This book reveals the man who, triumphant over bodily weakness and pain, has carried a great work with great spirit; has made beautiful and very human the ordinary things of life; has been a statesman of a world of greater brotherhood.

New York HOWARD BRAUCHER

Medical Good Neighbors

AMBASSADORS IN WHITE, by Charles Morrow Wilson. Holt. 372 pp. Price $3.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

HERE'S a book of news about hemisphere sanitation, of stories about doctors and diggers of ditches, of jungle fevers and racial futures. The author, for all his journalistic superfluity of adjectives, has registered a vigorous blow for the broadest gauged battle of the future—that of men of the temperate climate against the insects and more minute destroyers of men in the tropics.

Marred as is the free-flowing narrative and description with frequent errors both of scientific fact and of names and inference, the chapters taken as features in a vivid story, as modern as it is ancient, are each and all worthy of admiration and rereading.

If we are to be medical good neighbors as well as commercial, cultural and military friends, we must take to heart the pleadings of this itinerant enthusiast whose review of the contrasts in health status, paradoxes in survival, achievements and catastrophes, bacterial, entomological and mycotic, offers a liberal supplement to the reports of the Rockefeller Foundation and of the United Fruit Company.

Five chapters are devoted to the lives of Finlay, Reed, Gorgas, Deeks, and Noguchi, and another four are substantial parts of stories of these famous conquerors of the tropics.

The first chapter, "Sick Man's Society," should be required reading for those persons in and out of Congress who carry the responsibility of dominating the government, the trade and social conditions of Puerto Rico's two millions.

The author has labored long and industriously to inform himself from books and other records as to the diseases and the scanty and rare intervals of health in lives of the tropics.

It is the more unfortunate that, perhaps because of haste, or of overconfidence in his understanding of medical and biological terms and names, he did not take the precaution of having medical editorial assistance.

It upsets the medical reader to find bubonic plague described as "a louse-carried nemesis." American physicians will with difficulty recognize Victor C. Vaughan, their great colleague of Ann Arbor, Mich., under the new name of W. C. Vaughn. One wonders at the story of a health officer in Mexico with "500 shots of typhoid vaccine" to use in control of an outbreak of smallpox.

He implies that the cholera in New York in 1892 came from South America, although its origin from Hamburg was well established.

Eradication of smallpox in Latin America is no more "dependent upon its total eradication elsewhere" than has been its eradication in Germany and other lands where vaccination has been systematically enforced. There are many exaggerations and errors of fact and assumption throughout the book which will not trouble, although they will misinform, the average lay reader.

The purpose of the book is excellent and it measurably achieves the author's aim to rouse the *norteamericano* to the obligation of sharing his science and his sanitation with his Latin American neighbors.

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.
New York

Welcome Simplicity

A PRIMER ON THE PREVENTION OF DEFORMITY IN CHILDHOOD, by Richard Beverly Raney, M.D., in collaboration with Alfred Rives Shands, Jr., M.D. National Society for Crippled Children in the U.S.A., Elyria, Ohio. 188 pp. Price $1, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

AS its name implies, this book is an ABC of prevention, and thus has the value of simplicity. It is well indexed, concise, simply written, clearly illustrated, and very readable. It does not attempt a lengthy discussion of any disease, but gives the chief characteristics, causes, and methods of prevention of deformities.

Nurses, medical social workers, teachers of crippled children, and persons interested in orthopedics will welcome this book. The only fault that I can find with it is that it makes one want to know more about the subject. I hope that its authors will some time in the future bring out a "first reader" which will take us farther along in methods of prevention.

ALICE FITZ GERALD
Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

GERTRUDE STEIN AGENCY, 64 West 48th Street, New York. Case work, medical social work, group work, recreation, settlement, secretarial openings. Wisc. 7-4961.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS

"Money Raising—How To Do It"
by Irene Hazard Gerlinger

A standard text for financing social agencies. $3.00

KELLAWAY-IDE CO. Los Angeles
and all dealers

The American Journal of Nursing shows the part which professional nurses take in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library, $3.00 a year. 1790 Broadway at 58 St., New York, New York.

WORKERS WANTED

Professionally trained and experienced case worker in family welfare field. Interesting and challenging opportunity for interpretation and promotion of case work practice. Ideal climate and centrally located in the not so deep South. If you are looking for an interesting field, write us. Salary $2100.00. 7824 Survey.

Wanted by the Children's Division, Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore City: CASE WORKERS. Requirements—Graduation from college plus successful completion of two years of graduate study in a school of social work. Beginning salary $1,700 per year.

SITUATION WANTED

EXECUTIVE: For children's institution. Fifteen years experience private agency. Interested in challenging opportunity. Institution, fresh air camp, convalescent home. White and Negro children. Qualifications, experience upon request. Available September fifteenth. 7819 Survey.

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

(continued)

Health

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER for tuberculous adults and children. Non-sectarian, free, mantains children's preventorium. Executive Secretary — Samuel Schaefer. Medical Director—Dr. Charles J. Kaufman, Research Director—Dr. Harry J. Corper. Hospital care includes educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. Applications New York area—19 West 44 Street, Philip Houtz, Director; Philadelphia area—1103 Widener Building, Harold Greenspun, Director; Chicago area—30 North La Salle Street, Arthur Hein, Director. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Fund offices or direct to Hospital, 3800 East Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Ruth Houlton, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, Public Health Nursing.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

MARGARET SANGER RESEARCH BUREAU
17 W. 16th St., N. Y. City. WA-9-6200.
MARGARET SANGER, Director.
Every day 9 A.M.-4 P.M.
Saturdays 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Wednesday & Thursday evenings 5:30-8 P.M.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Special articles, theses, speeches, papers. Research, revision, bibliographies, etc. Over twenty years' experience serving busy professional persons. Prompt service extended. AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU, 516 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Health

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring indigent mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, Richard N. Pierson, M.D.; National Director, D. Kenneth Rose; Medical Director, Claude C. Pierce, M.D.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION —315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic fields and other recreational facilities.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counselling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

SUPPLY INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., Inc.
Groceries
Hudson and North Moore Streets
New York

The University of Chicago
School of Social Service Administration

ACADEMIC YEAR 1942-43

Autumn Quarter begins September 28
Winter Quarter begins January 4
Spring Quarter begins March 29

SUMMER QUARTER, 1943

THE SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW
Edited by EDITH ABBOTT
A Professional Quarterly for Social Workers

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Columbia University

The curriculum of the New York School of Social Work consists of a combination of courses, supervised practice in social work agencies, and research. The normal program covers six quarters or eighteen months and leads to the degree of Master of Science.

Changes in or additions to the regular curriculum necessitated by the war emergency, will be announced by special bulletins.

Catalogues will be mailed upon request.

122 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Edward P. F. Eagan, President; Edson K. Green, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, the Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, the Forty-Ninth Street Craft Shop, 424 West 49 Street, the Tot Lot, 422 West Forty-Ninth Street, Camp Sebago and Camp Wakonda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U.S.A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins. "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC., 1 Madison Avenue, New York, founded in 1932 for relief, guidance, and welfare of underprivileged children in neglected areas in this and other countries on non-sectarian and non-racial principles. Organization is working in the United States through local County and Community Committees, and rural social welfare workers, and overseas through affiliations with well established welfare groups. Invites interest and cooperation. Literature on request.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 220 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundations

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization for research and field service. Activities include: assistance to state and local agencies in organizing activities and promoting legislation; research in legislation, vocations, statistics, and mechanical appliances for the blind; maintenance of a reference lending library. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

THE GOLDEN RULE FOUNDATION—Incorporated March 1929 by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, serves the American public as "a people's foundation," rendering to the average citizen a service similar to that rendered to their respective founders by well-known private foundations. This includes: 1, Study of needs as to strategic importance; 2, Stewardship education and stimulation of increased giving by promotion of (a) International Golden Rule Week, (b) Golden Rule Observance of Mothers' Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, (c) Religion and Welfare Program, (d) Daily Remembrance of War Sufferers Through Coin-a-Meal Globes; 3, Allocation of relief and welfare funds as grants-in-aid to institutions and agencies recommended by the Survey Committee; 4, Administration of trust funds for philanthropic purposes. These funds may be contributed as (a) Unconditional gifts, (b) Memorial gifts and funds, (c) Gifts on the annuity plan, (d) Private benevolent funds, (e) Bequests by will. Charles V. Vickrey, President, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about penal institutions and works to improve standards of care in penal institutions. Aids discharged prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Wm. B. Cox, Executive Secretary.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "no alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Fred K. Hoehler, President, Chicago; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The seventieth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, May 23-29, 1943. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and three Branch Offices in San Francisco, St. Louis and Alexandria, Va. There are 3,721 local Chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Junior Red Cross, Medical and Health Services, Nursing Service, Services to the Armed Forces, and Volunteer Special Services.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The Inter-Denominational body of the home mission boards of 23 denominations of the United States and Canada. President, George Pitt Beers; Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisor, Western Area, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Migrant Supervisor, Gulf to Great Lakes Area, Miss Helen White, 1411 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Frank L. Weil, President; Carl M. Loeb, Jr., Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as parent body for Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of defense forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, President; Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Chairman Ex. Com.; Miss Flora R. Rothenberg, Ex. Dir. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City. 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

HUGHES PRINTING CO.
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Schools offering a curriculum of one year are indicated by *. Schools not so marked offer two years or more. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Leona Massoth, University of Pittsburgh.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Forrester B. Washington, *Director*

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Walter McGuinn, S.J., *Dean*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston, Mass.
Richard K. Conant, *Dean*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research
Mildred Fairchild, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
University Campus, and 25 Niagara Square
Niles Carpenter, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Calif.
Department of Social Welfare
Harry M. Cassidy, *Director*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Thomas E. Mitchell, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.
School of Social Service Administration
Edith Abbott, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver, Colorado
Department of Social Work
Florence W. Hutsinpillar, *Director*

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
805 Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.
Miss Anna E. King, *Dean*

*UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu, Hawaii
Department of Social Work Training
Ferris F. Laune, *Director*

*HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.
Graduate Division of Social Work
E. Franklin Frazier, *Director*

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Training Course for Social Work
Louis E. Evans, *in charge*

*LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, University, La.
Graduate School of Social Welfare Admin.
Earl Klein, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville, Ky.
Graduate Division of Social Administration
John J. Cronin, *Director*

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Elmer A. Barton, S.J., *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum
in Social Work, 40 East Ferry Street
Detroit, Michigan

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate Course in Social Work
F. Stuart Chapin, *Director*

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada
Dorothy King, *Director*

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Lucian L. Lauerman, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb.
Graduate School of Social Work
Frank Z. Glick, *Director*

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
of Columbia University
122 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter W. Pettit, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Division of
Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Roy M. Brown, *Director*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio
School of Social Administration
Charles C. Stillman, *Director*

*UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Oklahoma
School of Social Work
J. J. Rhyne, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania School of Social Work
Kenneth L. M. Pray, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
School of Applied Social Sciences
W. I. Newstetter, *Dean*

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
St. Louis, Missouri
Rev. A. H. Scheller, S.J., *Director*

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
Katharine D. Hardwick, *Director*

SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK
Northampton, Massachusetts
Everett Kimball, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles
Graduate School of Social Work
Arlien Johnson, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Canada
School of Social Work
Stuart K. Jaffary, *Director*

TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, Louisiana
School of Social Work
Elizabeth Wisner, *Dean*

*UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, School of Social Work
Salt Lake City, Utah
Arthur L. Beeley, *Dean*

*STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, Pullman, Wash.
Graduate School of Social Work
Bertha Gerber, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle
Graduate School of Social Work
Ernest Witte, *Director*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Missouri
George Warren Brown, Dept. of Social Work
Frank J. Bruno, *Head of Department*

WAYNE UNIVERSITY, Detroit, Michigan
School of Public Affairs & Social Work
Lent D. Upson, *Director*

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio
School of Applied Social Sciences
Leonard W. Mayo, *Dean*

*WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, W. Va.
Department of Social Work
E. M. Sunley, *Head of Department*

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
Richmond School of Social Work, Richmond, Va.
Henry Coe Lanpher, *Director*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED